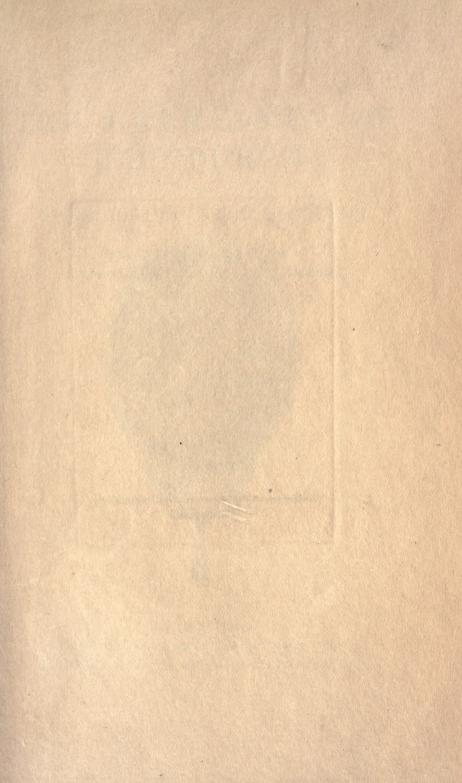


THE HAMME	RMEN OF	EDINB	URGH	
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SEAL OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH.

# THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

AND

## THEIR ALTAR IN ST GILES CHURCH

Being Extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh 1494 to 1558

> With Introductory Notes by JOHN SMITH

Author of "A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers"



#### EDINBURGH

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## PREFACE

NUMEROUS books have been written about Edinburgh, all dealing more or less with the rise and progress of the city in by-gone years, and diversified in scope and treatment. Nothing has, however, fully described the part the humble craftsman played in this development, especially during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Possibly this has been owing to lack of original and authentic details, as the chief sources of information have been either unknown to, or entirely overlooked by the compilers of Edinburgh history. Fortunately there remains preserved to us some of the Records of the various Trade Incorporations which flourished in the city during these two centuries, and these portray in a wondrous and vivid manner an account of the daily life and habits of these sturdy and independent men.

The present volume gives for the first time a series of extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh—one of the oldest of these crafts—the original manuscripts of which cover, without a break, their transactions from 1494 to the present time. The first volume only has been drawn upon for the present, but it covers a period of great historic value. Interesting side-lights are thrown upon incidents referred to in contemporary history which are as yet imperfectly understood.

The Introduction and Notes give prominence to the part religion played in the daily life of the craftsmen in Pre-Reformation days; and an attempt has been made to identify the site of the altar with which so much of it was associated. The latter may seem to many quite unnecessary, but when we consider what has been done in St Giles Church within recent years to commemorate events, persons, and sites pertaining to the Post-Reformation period of the building, surely it is of importance to throw light upon its Pre-Reformation history.

The opinions expressed are prompted by a sincere desire to help towards removing the uncertainty which has existed regarding the interior of St Giles Church before the Reformation; and are the result of a

careful study of the Records.

The details are given with remarkable precision and clearness year by year, but as much sameness occurs in the entries for Saints' and festival days, needless repetition has been avoided, while care has been taken to note any changes which took place.

The various lists of Craftsmen form a valuable and reliable directory of our old Edinburgh citizens, and

are given entire.

I have to thank the Deacon, and Clerk of the Hammermen's Incorporation for so kindly and freely granting me permission to make the Extracts from their Records; and for allowing me to facsimile the Seal and "Seills of Cause," which illustrate this volume.

JOHN SMITH.

Edinburgh, 1906.

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# INTRODUCTION

#### CHAPTER I

#### THE HAMMERMEN'S INCORPORATION

INFORMATION regarding the rise and progress of crafts and craftsmen in Scotland during the Middle Ages must undoubtedly be looked for in the annals of the Church. Whatever may now be the opinion held regarding the Roman Catholic Church, the fact that in Scotland art, literature, culture-aye, even the trade and commerce of the land-were fostered and nourished by her remains; and it is clear that the trend of her efforts was linked with the welfare of the people. She encouraged everything that made her churches and services beautiful, and drew around her at all times men and women who nobly devoted their labour and substance for To-day, alas! all over Scotland the those ends. testimony of that devotion and trust lies buried in the ruins of fair cathedrals and abbevs.

At the present day—owing to the effects of time and mistaken zeal—it is hardly possible to judge of the extent of influence the monastic institutions possessed over the life of the people; but as they controlled the schools, every art and science then known owed its formal organization to their fostering care; and the advancement of the districts they

controlled was assured. It is certain that the planting of such institutions in busy towns and quiet hamlets influenced the domestic life of the inhabitants. Craftsmen gathered around them to attend to their everyday wants, and the workers in metal were alike in time of peace, as in time of war, a strong constituent of the guilds into which the craftsmen

grouped for mutual help and protection.

When we consider the disturbed and unsettled state of Scotland during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we cannot but be surprised to find that there were established in Edinburgh at the close of the latter period no less than eight divisions of workers in metals, viz.: Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Pewterers, Lorimers, Saddlers, Cutlers, Bucklemakers, and Armourers-all known under the common designation of Hammermen, and numerous enough to warrant them petitioning the Town Council of Edinburgh for a Charter of Incorporation. "Seill of Cause," as it is termed, was granted them on 2nd May 1483, and again confirmed by Royal Command on 12th April 1496. Both documents we quote in full in the Appendix, and also give in reduced facsimile from the originals still preserved by the Incorporation of the Hammermen.1

The Records do not show when the guildry had its origin in Edinburgh; but at a very early date the trade guilds were powerful in London and Florence, and from centre to centre their influence can be traced as one of the factors of the great Renaissance of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Not to go too deeply into this obscure question, it will

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Appendix A and B.

be sufficient to say that we have authentic evidence to prove that by the middle of the fifteenth century mutual co-operation among trades and craftsmen had been firmly established in Edinburgh.

It appears to us that this movement was but a natural outcome of the awakening and progress which took place in Scotland during the fifteenth The marriage of James II. in 1449 to Mary, daughter of Arnold Duke of Gueldres, was no doubt the means of bringing to Edinburgh an influx of new blood and ideas. And these foreigners, dissatisfied with the skill of the native craftsmen, would import a number of articles from their own more advanced countries. From importation of these goods to the arrival of the makers was but a step, and with them the information regarding foreign guilds. The craftsmen of Edinburgh awoke to the fact that, unless they wished to be crushed by rival craftsmen, something in the way of co-operation was necessary. It is evident that there were already some rules more or less efficient for the guidance of our own craftsmen; but this foreign element did not come within their scope, and consequently from 1456 to 1523 petitions from no less than seventeen trades and crafts were presented to the Town Council craving incorporation for protection.

In support of this view a number of short extracts from these "seills of cause" are given.

<sup>&</sup>quot;13th Sept. 1456.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The quhilk day it was grantet be the provest baillies and counsale of the toun in favoures of the haill craft of the baxteris that thair sall na man of

that craft be maid burges or freman without the avys and consent of the maist pairt of the worthiest of the craft, and that it sall be sene that he be worthie and sufficient to labour and that he haif cunnying and power to labour, and that thai pay their dewteis to the alter lyk as the laif of the craft dois." 1

From Seal of Cause granted to Hatmakers 18th February 1473.

"We the maisteris and craftsmen of the Hatmakeris thinkis it needfull and speidfull for the gude and treuth of the craft that gif... thair cumes onie alienare or stranger of the samyn craft, he sall mak ane peis of sufficient wark at the sicht of the maisteris or he be thoillet (suffered) to be feyit or work with ony maister of the craft; this beand done he sall remaine yeir and day in service for fie as they can accord, and gif he desyres thairefter to remane and vse the said craft and to be sollowt this he sall mak twa peis of wark sufficient, and mak him self frieman of the toun and habill thairto." <sup>2</sup>

From Seal of Cause granted to Wrights and Masons "15th October 1475.

"(After defining the election of four persons, twa Masonis and twa Wrychtis, they go on to say) gif ony persoun or persouns of the saidis craftis cummis of newe after this act to the guid towne and schapis to wirk, or to tak wirk apoun hand, he sall first cum

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extracts from the "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh,"—vol. i. page 14.

<sup>2</sup> "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 27.

to the said four men and thai sall examyn him gif he be sufficient or nocht.<sup>1</sup> . . . Alswa the saidis twa (bodies of) craftismen sall caus and haue thair placis and powmes in all generale processiouns lyk as thai haf in the towne of Bruges or siclyk gud townes, and gif ony of the craftismen of outher of the craftis decesis and has na guds sufficient to bring him furth honestly, the saidis craftis sall vpoun thair costes and expensis bring him furth and gar bery him honestlie as thai aucht to do of det to thair brother of the craft."

## From the Hammermen's Seill of Cause

" 2nd May 1483.

"Item, that all vnfre hammermen baith buith-halderis and vtharis fra this tyme furth cum to the maisteris of the saidis craftis or he be maid maister, to be examinat gif he be worthy thairto, and than he to be maid freman gif he beis fundin sufficient, and do his dewty to the toun and craft and to the altar as utharis dois.<sup>2</sup>"

Other extracts might be given—all more or less in the same tenor; but enough has perhaps been quoted to show that the town was at that period not only overrun with inefficient craftsmen but with foreigners also.<sup>3</sup>

There can be no doubt that the passing of these acts into law must have meant little better than

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 31.
2 "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The names of many of the craftsmen mentioned in the extracts given in Appendix A of the present volume are easily recognizable as being of foreign extraction.

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ruin to many persons, who failed through incompetency to pass the severe examinations, or were prevented through poverty from paying the heavy dues for admission and the cost of obtaining the burgess-ship. But the Town Council, with a surprising magnanimity, made the following statute whereby these severe conditions were somewhat modified:—

" 17th October 1481.

"The quhilk day the prouest and the persouns abouewritten, beand the greitt dusane and deikins, thinks expedient that the commoun clark and a seriand with him gather of ilk stallenger pure body that may nocht beir the cost of burgesry, and occupeis the fredome of the towne ijs in the yeir; and all stallangeris that may be burges to occupy the fredome as stallangars but for a year and na langer bot gif he be burges or ellis devoyde the towne." <sup>1</sup>

One circumstance helped considerably to this evasion of burgess-ship, and that was the lack of a wall completely round the city. This was remedied in 1450, and after this date it was an easier matter to note efficiently all the outlanders from the indwellers of the city. It is also evident that a number of residenters required force to make them comply with these regulations.

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 40.

#### CHAPTER II

#### ENDOWMENT OF THE ALTAR OF ST ELOI

THE religious character of the daily life of these old craftsmen is portrayed in the various charters, or "seals of cause," to be found in the first volume of "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," printed for the Scottish Burgh Records Society 1870. Each of these charters mentions (with the exception we note) a patron saint and altar, and the minute directions as to the upkeep of these are surprising, considering the reputed poverty of Scotland at that time. Every member of a craft, whether apprentice or freeman, was obliged to contribute, and the docility and faithfulness with which these claims were met, show how strong a hold the Church had upon the hearts of the men of those days.

The craft in which we are more directly interested, the Hammermen of Edinburgh, were incorporated by Charter, dated 2nd May, 1483.<sup>1</sup> From this time onwards they took their place as a powerful factor in all municipal and ecclesiastical affairs of the Burgh of Edinburgh.

Strange to relate, nowhere in this "seal of cause" does the name of the patron saint, St Eligius (or St Eloi) occur, although mention is made of an altar.

This altar had been founded in St Giles Church at an earlier date, but is first mentioned in a deed of Augmentation by one of their own number in 1477, and the omission of the name of the saint in the "Seal of Cause" granted six years later suggests the theory that, although it was recognized as the altar of the craft, John Dalrymple was still alive at that date and relieved them of the expense of its upkeep until his death. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that by 1494 the control of the altar and chaplaincy was in their own hands, and, as will be seen from the extracts given hereafter, continued to be so until 1558, when it passed away with the old order of things.

A short account of this Saint Eligius is here quoted from Baring Gould's "History of the Saints."

"St. Eligius or Eloi, the patron saint of Goldsmiths, was born at Chatelet near Limoges, A.D. 659. He was placed early with a Goldsmith of Limoges named Abbo, and acquired great skill. He next went to Paris and was placed with Bobbo treasurer of The king wanted a throne made, and, Clothair II. as he could find no one else capable of the task, he entrusted the commission to St Eligius, giving him metal for that purpose. He found that he had received enough metal to make two thrones. This was enough to bring him into notice, and he was made master of the mint. As master of the mint he struck coins-some of which remain bearing his name. He dressed costily, but underneath a rough He was made Bishop of Novon, 640, and died December 1st, 659. His relics are still to be seen in the Cathedral of Novon."

### ENDOWMENT OF ALTAR OF ST ELOI xvii

So much for the man whose name and memory were revered all over Europe, wherever an Incorporation of Hammermen was to be found, and equally so in Scotland until the Reformation changed the current of men's thoughts.

There were two altars in and near Edinburgh dedicated to this saint—the one being in St Giles Church, the other in Holyrood Abbey.<sup>1</sup> The latter was in the Canongate, which was at that period a separate burgh.<sup>2</sup>

The endowment by John Dalrymple to this altar in St Giles is given in the "Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh," page 119, Charter 86. This deed is in Latin, but from the translation now given a fair idea will be afforded of the donor's desire anent its maintenance.

"John Dalrymple son and heir of the late David Dalrymple, burgess of Edinburgh for the salvation of the souls of James I James II and James III, Kings of Scotland, and all their ancestors and successors, and of Ada (m) de Dalrymple, goldsmith, John de Dalrymple his grandfather and Elizabeth his grandmother David Dalrymple his father and Isabella his mother, of all the hammermen of Edinburgh and of all his friends and those to whom he was debtor and of all the faithful deceased. Gives to the Blessed Virgin and St. Eligius the Confessor for the maintenance of a Chaplain at the altar of St. Eligius in the collegiate church of St. Giles an annual rent of ten pounds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Foundation Charter given in Appendix C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Edinburgh bought the superiority of the Canongate as the governors of George Heriot's Hospital on 18th August 1636 from the Earl of Roxburgh.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Edited by Dr David Laing for the Bannatyne Club.

(Scots) to be paid at the usual terms (viz) ten merks to be paid from the land or garden of Master George Liddale rector of Forrest lying in the Cowgate on the south side of the same between my land on the East and the land of Alexander Galloway on the West and the Maison Dieu on the South and the King's highway on the North. The other five merks to be paid from my said land on the East side of the said garden adjoining the land of James Narn, Signed and sealed by Alexander Crechton, chief bailie, in favour of Sir John Osburne chaplain and his successors in presence of George Lord Haliburton, Robert Folkart, Adam Folkart, James Aikman, Matthew Osburne. John Farnly, John Nicholsone, John Sinclar, William Yhoung, John Leth, James Harcaris serieant and William Farnly notary and others at Edinburgh, oth September, 1477, with directions as to the service to be rendered by the Chaplain."

Beyond this deed no other information has come down indicating when or how the Hammermen of Edinburgh made this altar and chaplaincy their own exclusive property, and it may be that John Dalrymple made his own endowment over to their custody at the date of their obtaining the "Seal of Cause" for the purpose of binding together and strengthening the various trades who were by that deed incorporated under one designation as Hammermen. Strange to say, none of the names of the witnesses to this deed are to be found in the Hammermen's Records, or in the "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," as printed. The only mention of John Dalrymple's name, any time near the date, is to be found in the last-mentioned book, under the date 1457, where we are informed that the

second booth in the Tolbooth is let to John de Dalrymple for 40s., whom we take to be the person mentioned in the deed.<sup>1</sup>

Our extracts from the Hammermen's Records commence, as will be seen, on the 1st of May 1494, thus causing a hiatus of seventeen years in the history of the altar from 1477 to that date, and eleven years from the granting of their "Seal of Cause."

The upkeep of this altar occupies the greater portion of the expenses in these old accounts, and a few observations on that important part of their organization may be permitted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The omissions in the extracts may be due to the fact that many of the extracts printed give only a few names, with the remark "and many others."

#### CHAPTER III

#### SITUATION OF THE ALTAR IN ST GILES

THE fabric of the Church of St Giles in Edinburgh was a growth of at least three centuries. At the close of the fifteenth century (1494) the interior of the church must have presented an appearance of great magnificence, containing, as it did, many ornate altars and side chapels. Indeed, so numerous were the separate bequests for the founding and endowment of altars and chapels, that looking at its area in comparison with that of other Pre-Reformation churches -notably St Andrew's-we wonder where room could be found for so large a number. The church had been extended eastwards about 1460, and having been, by the policy of James II., converted from a parish church into a collegiate foundation, it is probable that at this date everything connected with the service and furnishing of these altars and chapels was done on an elaborate scale.

It can now only be assumed (with perhaps one or two exceptions) where the most of those altars stood, and even in the case of the chapels the comparatively modern titles which most of them bear—such as Albany Aisle, Moray Aisle, South Aisle—afford no clue as to their original dedication. The so-called restoration of the whole building in 1830 swept away the few remaining evidences of these chapels or

aisles, which the zeal of the Reformers of 1560 had overlooked, and has made their identification at the

present day largely a matter of conjecture.

The only part of the interior of St Giles which at the present day bears the name of a saint and chapel, is the space on the north side of the nave immediately adjoining the north transept door to the west, known as St Eloi's Chapel. Much praiseworthy trouble and expense have been expended in trying to identify the Hammermen Craft with it; but there are reasons, as we shall presently see, for not accepting this as the site of the altar. The mistake has undoubtedly arisen from the fact that Sir Daniel Wilson in his interesting work, "Memorials of Edinburgh," quotes the statement that before the alterations in 1830 there were two chapels standing on the north side of the nave. These were removed, and as the one nearest the transept had some remnants of coloured glass in the window, having as the chief ornament the representation of an elephant, and underneath the crown and hammer—the armorial bearings of the Incorporation of Hammermen—the assertion was made that this was St Eloi's Chapel, at whose altar the craftsmen of Edinburgh dedicated the famous Blue Blanket or Banner of the Holy Ghost. statement regarding the chapel and glass has been so far generally accepted, but that it contained St Eloi's altar does not accord with the extracts we now probably give for the first time, and which throw considerable light on this altar, its decorations and site.

The official book of the craft rids us of the title "St Eloi's Chapel." Nowhere does the word "Chapel" occur in the Records, the term "the altar"

or "our altar" being always employed; nor do they mention that it stood in any aisle. Repeatedly it is spoken of as being situated in the "Kirk," and it is this important designation that induces us to locate its site in that part of St Giles now known as the North Transept.

The selection of this site will give rise to some contention; but if the candid reader will follow us through some of these extracts—and all point to a situation other than that of the present St Eloi's Chapel—he will see that this statement rests on facts which cannot be ignored. In spite of all the alterations and restorations this venerable building has undergone, the site of St Eloi's Altar is easily identified from the minute descriptions which show that it was situated near the pulpit—that it stood east and west-had its front to the north, with other minute details locating it on the north side of the massive north-west pillar of the tower.

To those of our readers who are acquainted with St Giles it will be evident that the selection of this north-west pillar site locates the altar directly opposite to the present so-called chapel. The principal proof of this is to be found in a memorandum given at the end of the accounts for the year 1546. It appears that the then Deacon, George Peirsoun "took stock," if we may so term it, of the number of the "Troucht stones," or gravestones, in the church belonging to the Hammermen Craft.<sup>1</sup> We will only mention where, as he denotes, six out of the nine described were situated. He locates two under the pulpit, one before the altar, two at the east end of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See page 131, where the extract is given in extenso.

altar, and one "anent" (adjoining) the pillar that is next to the steeple door. The memorandum is careful to explain that these were lying about the altar. Here is evidence that all these gravestones could not have been contained within such a limited area as that occupied by the present St Eloi's Chapel. To put the matter beyond a doubt, a sasine 1 of the purchase of two of these graves or lairs in the year 1524 mentions that the Dean of Guild, conveyanced to the Deacon of the Craft two "trouchis" or lairs, marked with a crown and hammer, lying in the College Kirk of St Giles, and situated on the north side of the same: one being described as lying betwixt St Eloi's Altar and Sanct Nicholas' Ile. This accords with the description in the memorandum of 1546, and undoubtedly refers to the one situated near the pillar that was next the steeple door. This pillar, along with the massive north-west one, has never been shifted, and the description given then still holds good, although the "Troucht stones" have long since disappeared.

But it will be asked, how are we to account for the coloured glass, bearing the Hammermen's crest, being found in the window of this chapel before its destruction in 1830? Undoubtedly it is this glass that has given rise to the mistake, as all along this chapel was known as St Nicholas' Aisle, never as St Eloi's. Turning to the accounts for the year 1529, we find the amounts paid for either altering or enlarging St Nicholas' window, and among other items is the sum of six pounds ten shillings for new

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See page lx, where the sasine is given in extenso.

glass.<sup>1</sup> The probability is that these arms were executed then, although no special mention is made of it, as a memorial of some prominent member of the craft who was buried immediately outside the aisle in the tomb which, as the sasine shows, was only acquired four years before, and which they locate as lying between St Eloi's Altar and St Nicholas' Aisle.

It may here be noted, that the survival of these remnants of coloured glass so late as 1830 is no doubt due to the fact that, though the Catholic Faith disappeared, the Hammermen Craft survived, and continued after, as before the Reformation, to be a force in the City of Edinburgh that had to be reckoned with. Therefore any attempt on the part of outsiders to interfere with so delicate a matter as their property in St Giles, of which no religious party had any right to deprive them, would have met with sturdy opposition.

We can see from the minute accounts of the decorations and appointments of the altar, that it would have been impossible to find room for anything like these furnishings in so confined a chapel as is now credited with containing the altar of St Eloi. And it is evident that the original groined roof was much lower than the one at present there, and certainly did not need a "lang ledder" to get up to the pulley of the lamp whenever it required a new cord.

These are only some of the reasons for our selection of the North Transept as the site of St Eloi's Altar. Numerous other points may be noted that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This accounts for the hammer and crown, but we know nothing about the elephant.

corroborate the selection, and which all lead up to the fact that a craft whose members were so numerous could only be accommodated at a site such as has been indicated.

This important matter, plenty of space, probably led the Chapter of the church to select the North Transept as the site of St Eloi's Altar, because of its suitability, both as to situation and extent, for the prospective wants of the Hammermen for whose salvation the altar was founded.1

<sup>1</sup> By referring to the memorandum on page 131, we are enabled to correctly place the sites of two other altars which were situated in the north side of the nave. The first pillar west from the tower pillar was occupied by the altar dedicated to St Sebastian; the next, or second, west by the Magdalen Altar; while opposite to this last, or north from it, was situated the Holy Water Font. Dr Cameron Lees quotes, in his admirable "History of St Giles," that at the third west pillar from the tower stood the Holv Bluid Altar. Thus we have, with some degree of accuracy, the names of four altars and one aisle, the Altars of St Elois, St Sebastian, Magdalen, and the Holy Bluid, and St Nicholas Aisle.

From 1524 up to 1541 the Hammermen were interested in other two saints or altars, namely, Our Lady and St Luke. We have not been able to identify the two names in any account of the altars of St Giles; but the first may have been Our Lady of Piety or Pity, the second Sancti Crusis de Lucano. There is evidence that there was an altar dedicated to our Lord of Piety, which was situated at the north door of the choir of the church, which was probably between the north and south pillars of the tower. This would make its situation on the south side of the north-east tower pillar, and it is possible that there was an altar immediately at the back on the north side of the same, which may have been dedicated to Our Lady. If this surmise is correct, it would be the nearest altar on the east from St Eloi's, and consequently would be well known to the craft. From the continuous references in the accounts during seventeen years to the washing and stiffening or starching of Our Lady's curtains or curchis, we may conclude that they were made of white lace or linen, and from the sums paid for masses at St Lucis' Altar the probability is that, either from the poverty of the

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The site of the altar at the back or north side of the massive tower pillar would enable the Hammermen to make use of the space left clear owing to the octagonal shape of the pillar. The frequency of the occurrence of the item for repairs to the almonry at the back of the altar, and sometimes termed next the pulpit, favours the surmise that the altar stood more in the transept than in the side aisle of the nave. This may have been necessary to give access to the pulpit, which must have been on the south side of this same pillar, as there is no other site for it in the church.1 This situation gave the preacher command of the nave and transept; and as the longest arm of the transept lay to the south, it is highly probable that this part was the only free area in the church where numbers could be assembled. Several times it is mentioned that processions were marshalled here before going through the town.

endowment or from a pious generosity, the Hammermen paid for the washing of these necessary adjuncts to the appearance of the altar, seeing it was so close to their own, until the foundation was able to bear the expense itself.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some exception may be taken to the choice of this site for the old pulpit; but it must be remembered that St Giles was never before the Reformation the seat of a Bishop, being always a parish church, though latterly a collegiate foundation. Therefore the pulpit could not have been in any other part, for if there had been a Bishop, the pulpit would then have stood within the choir and close to the Bishop's throne.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### APPEARANCE AND DETAILS OF THE ALTAR

THE beginning of the sixteenth century in Scotland, and especially in Edinburgh, was a period of great awakening; and the influx of foreign ideas and methods, combined with the rivalry of the other crafts who had altars in St Giles, spurred the Hammermen on in their efforts to embellish their altar. And, as can be seen from the accounts in the year 1516, they brought the whole structure into a condition that must have made it a prominent object in the church, and worthy of so influential a craft as the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

Although it is not till 1516 (three years after Flodden) that we are able to form any very clear idea of the appearance it presented, yet it is evident from the sums paid for various items that, from 1500 and onwards, the work of its embellishment went steadily forward. Possibly when first erected the whole altar and accessories were of the plainest description, as seems likely from many of the items mentioned—such as one or two implying that the altar boards were painted and enclosed with wooden boarding, or "treves" (see accounts for 1515): while rushes and grass were strewn on the floor for the comfort of the devotees.

Among some of the more prominent items men-

tioned in the accounts for the year 1505 we learn that the image of St Eloi had no canopy over it. This want they supplied at a cost of forty shillings. The canopy is described as being made of cloth bordered with white lace, and decorated with two dozen of red ribands. We also learn that the image wanted a hammer—the orthodox insignia of St Eloi. This want also was attended to, and a hammer placed in the saint's hand. From the mention of the image being painted it seems likely that the whole effigy was made of carved wood, which was probably the material used in the fashioning of most of the other images set up at the altars in the church. In 1505, also, they made and erected a new hearse. the accounts of which are exceedingly minute and interesting, and, as the sums paid for the scaffolding show, it appears to have been erected several feet from the ground. This same word "Hers" occurs in the Seal of Cause granted to the Masons and Wrights in 1475, and runs to the effect that they are granted permission to occupy the Chapel of St John "fra the ald Hers of ye same inwart." "Hers" simply means a harrow. These hearses were frame-works of wood or metal used to cover the coffin of a deceased person while it lay in front of the altar, and over it was stretched the mortcloth, or pall. Attached to it were "prickets" or spikes for affixing the candles during the wake. On the occasion of the "Saule Mass" anniversary, it was placed over the tombstone or in front of the altar during the service.

This accounts for the regular recurrence of the sum paid for scouring of the Hers, a process rendered necessary by the dripping of the melted wax from the candles when alight. The duty of cleaning the Hers fell to the servant of the craft; and, as the accounts from 1494 to 1505 show that this was done by a person named Will Dalrimpill, the name of this humble individual has been preserved to posterity through his exercise of this menial office, while countless others, doubtless far more important in their day, have been forgotten.

This same "Hers" was, in 1509, altered and decorated—the sum of fifteen pounds four shillings and eightpence being expended on its renovation. That it was of considerable weight, we gather from the fact that it took fourteen pounds of lead to secure its fastenings. Grand as it was, it was finally all gilt over, and so much was it admired that it was taken out of the church in 1534, and carried in procession to the Kirk of Field and "hame" again.

It is evident that the image of the saint was the principal embellishment of the altar; but above it, and standing straight out, was a strong iron rod. (We may liken it to the rod from which a signboard hangs over a shop door, and thus can be seen some distance away.) From this iron rod were suspended hammers, crowns, and triangles—the crest and trade insignia of the craft. This rod and its symbols marked the spot as the Hammermen's altar, and was probably adopted with the view of preventing confusion and mistakes in a church which was so crowded with various other altars. It is not unlikely that the other crafts of the city adopted a similar plan of identification, as these signs would be readily recognized by the most unlettered craftsmen.

The position of the altar must have presented a difficulty to the Hammermen when they commenced to refurnish and improve their altar in 1516, as one roof was higher than the other. It is apparent to this day that the roof of this North Transept was a stonegroined one, a good deal higher than the other covering the aisle of the nave: thus making it necessary for them to put up a wooden ceiling or "silor heid," as they term it, to make the height equal. ing crowned, so to speak, the entire structure, and gave dignity and height to the whole. Covered on its under side with red and yellow buckram, its effect was heightened by the addition of a fringe which hung down all round. This canopy, oblong in shape (probably about three and a half yards in length by a yard in width), must have presented a very imposing appearance, forming as it did the key of the scheme of decoration. Fixed up at some height (as we gather from the mention of a "lang ledder" being required to reach it), there were either affixed to it, or a little below it on the pillar itself, three iron rods, one being along the back, the other two across the ends, from which the curtains were suspended. These, as can be seen, were changed to suit the seasons or services. and formed a screen right round the back and ends thus ensuring complete isolation and privacy to these parts, and leaving only the front exposed.

The accounts in 1516 in connection with these curtains are exceedingly minute. The number of rings is mentioned, as well as the length of the cords used to draw them with. These, of course, defined the area available for the altar itself, which was probably somewhat less in size than the canopy overhead.

The framework of the altar was of wood, which was covered with a red and green cloth. The front, or frontal, which was also movable to suit the seasons, was usually green in colour; and, as it was further embellished with various armorial bearings made of silver, we can imagine the vivid effect produced by this blaze of colour.

From the mention of the lashats or fastenings of these draperies, it would appear that they were carefully removed when not in use; while those parts which were permanent were either covered with a common kind of cloth, or else had a "pok" or bag to protect them. This accounts for the frequency of the item for "graithing" or dressing the altar, and it appears that when fully adorned they had always someone to guard the altar until service commenced.

The almonry, necessary for stowing away these accessories, was always kept locked, and was of a specially strong make, and, as we have pointed out, was situated at the back of the altar hidden behind the curtains. That this precaution was necessary, we may judge from an entry which seems to indicate that it had been forced open and articles stolen.

Probably there would be a break or step on the top of the altar along the back, in the centre of which would be placed the tabernacle, while on each outer corner stood the figure of an angel. The tabernacle was evidently very simple, there being no mention of any ornamentation about it; but it would the more effectually bring out the carved figures that stood so near it, and thus agreeably break the line of elevation at this point. Betwixt the tabernacle and the figures

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on either side a candle was placed, and one on the tabernacle itself. These three candles were kept alight during every service.

In front of this tabernacle, and suspended from a pulley, was the ever-burning lamp. The amount of money paid for the upkeep of this lamp and the attention it received was considerable. Once it was stolen and recovered again, and in 1548 a new one was provided at a cost of thirty-eight shillings. their usual minuteness, the accounts not only mention the cost of the pulley from which it was suspended, but the exact length of the cord required for that purpose. We gather from the length given (eight fathoms) that the pulley must have been suspended at a height of twenty-five feet from the floor, which effectually disposes of the present-named St Eloi's Chapel, as having the original boss with the hook from which this lamp was hung, as it can easily be seen, even at this distance of time, that the original roof of this side chapel was nothing like twenty-five feet in height.

Before leaving the notes on the framework of the altar, we would draw attention to an item which occurs more than once, and which informs us of a sum being paid for mending the "fut gang" under the altar. This, according to our present-day reading, implies that there was a passage and pavement under the altar. But it probably refers to a long narrow wooden chest, such as was used both at that time and later to mount into the high box-beds which were so fashionable in Scotland. That such a chest lay under the altar, the description in the accounts shows, and it would no doubt be found most useful as a receptacle

where various articles could be safely stored under lock and kev.

Standing in front of the altar was a reading or praying desk, and beside this were three or four pillars, votive gifts from wealthy members of the craft who were allowed the privilege of affixing their armorial bearings thereon, thus testifying at once to the name and the pious liberality of the giver. But to make room when required, these pillars were movable, and, as the accounts show, were fastened with a hook and staple.

Outflanking these pillars, and probably marking the furthest area of the space required for the performing of the service, stood two great torches—one on each side-which were only lighted on great occasions. The accounts for 1516 give full particulars of the weight and cost of these torches and, as will be seen throughout the whole extracts, the upkeep of these was very heavy. In all ecclesiastical functions, both in and outside the church, these torches were much in evidence, and the Hammermen appear to have been very particular about the appearance they presented, as frequent mention is made of contrivances to make them look as large as possible by the addition of dummy covers painted to look like candles. What with wax candles and tallow candles (for they are careful to mention the kind used) and torches for carrying in procession, the amount of money disbursed was considerable. But there seems

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The average expenditure in the year for these articles appears to have been between four and five pounds; but this sum does not include what was gifted by private donors, as these offerings were evidently made for special reasons or masses.

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to have been no grudging or difficulty in the discharge of this sacred duty on the part of these pious and prosperous craftsmen.

The ornaments on the altar appear to have been very few; but what they lacked in number was compensated by their ornate appearance. In the year 1507 they gave eleven shillings for three "payntit piggis (earthenware jars) to ye altar," to hold flowers. It is really interesting to note how often the item for flowers, and packthread to fasten them with, occurs in connection with their functions, whether civil or sacred. And when we realise how deep and keen was this appreciation of the beautiful in nature, the gulf between the men of those days and our own appears not so very wide after all. minds which could thus use and dedicate flowers to the service of religion were capable of carrying the purifying influence into their own daily lives. does not seem to have been any article appertaining to the altar, suitable for decoration, which was left unadorned—candles, curtains, and fringes—all had their garland or wreath. We can better realise the appearance St Eloi's Altar would present on some high festival, when we picture it to ourselves as decked out with this combination of art and nature. Once they adopted a different variety of decoration, when we are told that holly was brought from Roslin to decorate the altar in honour of St Eloi's day, which occurred on the first of December. We may therefore conclude that on all occasions, when the season permitted, flowers were used as a decorative accessory.

Another requisite for the use of the service was

the "Crowatt" or cruet, the making of which cost four pounds, fourteen shillings, and twopence.

From the statement of accounts for 1500 we learn that "Thomas Rai's wife had left silver for the purpose of supplying vessels for holding the wine and oil (or water), which was augmented by the other "guidwiffis." To this the craftsmen added two and a quarter ounces of their own, and the goldsmith "ekit ane ounce ane grot wecht less" making the total weight "xiij ounce silver ane grot wecht less." The workmanship was entrusted to Donald Schaw. goldsmith, who was paid three shillings and sixpence an ounce for the making. A quarter of a French noble was used for the gilding of them, showing that this was heavily done. When in use these crowats rested on a "corpalin" or corporas which, on festive occasions, was of satin ornamented with red silk and gold thread (see accounts for 1512), and at other times of holland.

The chalice is not mentioned, except by a single entry in the accounts for 1520 "for a pocket to ye challis," till in 1550 we learn that a chalice of great cost and magnificence was purchased. This silver vessel weighed twenty-five and a quarter ounces, and cost them, along with the burnishing and a chest to hold it, nearly thirty pounds. This chalice and a purple vestment are, curiously enough, the only two articles belonging to this altar which are ever mentioned after the Reformation.

As will be seen, the accounts for the year 1558 close for ever the Hammermen's connection with St Eloi's Altar and service. Although no documentary evidence has survived to show what was the fate of

all this gay gear, we are enabled by an incidental reference in a minute (not given in this book) to form an opinion of what was done with the "Saunct's Geir" in 1567. The minute refers to some dispute about debt due that year to the Deacon, and goes on to inform us that this debt was settled by the Hammermen handing over this same chalice in payment. And, as the significant word is used that it was to be "appraisit," we can see they had been allowed to remove everything that belonged to the altar. The vestment was treated in the same way. and we may conclude that every article saleable was thus valued and sold to the members of the craft. and the money so realised put into the common fund of the Incorporation. It is certain that every article would be accounted for; but though careful search has been made for the complete list of items, we only find mention of those two.

We may be sure that the Hammermen would keep a watchful eye on the plenishing and materials that belonged to their altar; and when the storm burst, they, as a body, were far too powerful to be set aside in such a spoliation as is popularly believed to have taken place in St Giles; and would be allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of what was theirs by right, after it had been duly "appraisit."

The altar and furnishings were not the same in 1558 as in 1512. In 1552 the accounts show that enormous outlay was incurred in altering and enlarging it; one expensive item being the wood-work, which, together with the items for painting and varnishing, give a faint idea of the "reparation" of the altar. The items are exceedingly minute and clear, and require no ex-

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planation. We can see, however, that there was no sign of the end, which came only six years later, and which destroyed for ever all the pious efforts and care that the craftsmen's hearts and hands could offer for the veneration of their old faith.

## CHAPTER V

#### THE CHAPLAINS

THE position of Chaplain to the Hammermen Craft was no sinecure, for not only had he to conduct a daily service, but had also on Sundays (before 1500) to collect the weekly penny which every member had to pay for the upkeep of the altar. They changed this weekly penny, after the above date, into a quarterly contribution, leaving the Sunday collection to be a voluntary one, which was taken up by two of their own number, who were allowed a small perquisite for their trouble. Curious to relate, they had the right for a number of years to collect this voluntary offering, not only in St Giles, but in Holyrood Abbey also.

This latter place, being so near the royal dwelling, was evidently honoured by the attendance of the King and nobility. Frequently it is noted that the King's "offerand," which was put separately into a chalice or jug kept for that purpose, amounted to so much, and sometimes it was included in the general amount, as the accounts show that in 1511 there was got in the Abbey the sum of thirty-one shillings and sixpence—including the King's offering. As late as 1531 the royal offering is given as amounting to nineteen shillings; while the note in 1509 "yat ye fraunch croun yat was gotten in the Abbay is not

guid," is a reminiscence in the history of church collections which is not without its parallel at the present day. They appear to have been satisfied if these voluntary collections paid the expenses of the services at which they were gathered. But that there was sometimes a deficit we gather from the note which occurs more than once to the effect that the Sunday "offerand wald nocht pay the ordinar chargis," and accordingly it had to be met by the kirk master or deacon, and the difference charged in the accounts.

We have seen that the guardians of the Altar of St Eloi attended to everything connected with its service and embellishment with scrupulous nicety; and we may presume that they were no less fastidious in the selection of the chaplains. During the sixty-four years covered by the Records before us, the Hammermen had only five priests filling that office, namely:—

Sir Thomas Linlithgow			1494-1508
Sir William Brown			1504-1521
Sir John Smith .	•		1524-1544
Sir William Wodhall			1544-1546
Sir William Bannatyne		•	1544-1558

Thus, it would appear, the choice had been usually a happy one. To their penmanship we owe the preservation of these valuable Records, and in all business matters they apparently enjoyed the confidence of the craftsmen, who, though intelligent men, could not boast of penmanship as one of their accomplishments, if we may judge by the signatures of their deacons in the volume.

As we have already stated, there was attached to it a private endowment and the right of presentation appears to have been vested in the heirs of John Dalrymple. Fifteen days were allowed for filling the vacancy, when, if no presentation was made, the right pertained to the Town, which also held the right if made void through failure of succession. The following extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh dated 14th February 1503 makes this quite clear. "It is declarit that Elizabeth Wod the spouse of umquhill Allan Windevetts produced the infeftment of the Chaiplancy at St Eloves altar and the soum thairof; anent the patronage to be tailyeand the said donatuoun after herself to Margaret M. Crerek her docthers aris of her body quhilkas failyeand to Wods airis the presentation to be within xv dayes after it vaik quhilk gif thai slip than to pertane to the towne (hac vice) and gif thai failzie of aventur and beis nocht levand to pertene to the toune for evermair." The presentation appears to have been filled by Maister Thomas Forbes, and was resigned through his procurator James Douglas in 1525 to the care of the Town Council, who admitted and gave the chaplaincy to Sir David Frussel. This last enjoyed the emoluments till 1533, when he died. It was then vacant for a year, when it was again filled up by the Town Council presenting Sir John Wilson. We have been unable to trace any other after this period; but this information is necessary to explain the seeming contradiction betwixt the extracts from the Records of the City of Edinburgh and those of the Hammermen.

It will be seen that the Chaplain of St Eloi's Altar was thus converted by the Town Council of Edinburgh into a sinecure chaplaincy or prebendaryship, probably granted through influence. It is not recorded what the emoluments of this prebendaryship amounted to in the year; but it is certain that whatever endowments the Hammermen obtained, or had bequeathed to them for the altar would be rigorously looked after, and they would take care that none of those rentals and dues should go past their own chaplain. A reference to the memorandum, given in the accounts for the year 1553, shows the extent of the endowment belonging solely to the upkeep of the altar under the control of the While the final memorandum of Hammermen. these extracts reveals that, in the year 1560, the Hammermen made good their claim to the various items given in 1553; but not the slightest mention is anywhere found regarding the endowment of John Dalrymple.

Owing to the numerical and pecuniary importance of the Hammermen, the appointment as their chaplain would be eagerly sought after, and it is evident that they exercised their power of election with great prudence and foresight. How many years previous to 1494 Sir Thomas Linlithgow had been appointed we do not learn; but as his name disappears in the year 1503 it is reasonable to assume that his term of office had been of some duration, and that old age alone caused his retirement in the last-mentioned year. A remarkable minute in the accounts for the year 1496 affords us a very pleasing glimpse of the relations existing between a priest of

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those times and his flock. In this minute, it will be noticed, he had presented a petition for an increase of stipend. He was, perhaps, led to do so because of increased labours, as the Incorporation had just obtained a new "Seal of Cause" 1—the acquisition of which figures in the accounts for the year 1495 as costing them thirty shillings. This "Seal of Cause" specially provides for increased dues being levied for the upkeep and maintenance of the altar. It is evident that these dues were cheerfully and readily

1 It may here be mentioned that the existence of a "Seal of Cause" of this date will be a matter of surprise to a large number of persons, seeing there is not the slightest hint to be found in the extracts of the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh. Not only is this "Seal of Cause" omitted, but also the names of the provost and baillies for the year 1495-6. Possibly this may be due to the fragmentary condition of the original manuscript of the City Records; but fortunately we are able to supply from these names this document. The original is in existence yet, and, strange to say, it is the only charter mentioned in that curious work by Alexander Pennecuik entitled "An Historical Account of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's Banner." He in turn seems to have been unaware of the "Seal of Cause" granted in 1483. The Hammermen had an accurate copy made in a separate volume, which they entitled "Acts and Statutes," and from it we give the names missing from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh.

Andro Bertram
George Edwardson
Johne Levington
Alexr. Crawfurd
James Aikman
John Bisset
Provest 1496.
Baillies.

It is curious to note that, although the goldsmiths are included in the list of trades represented by the Hammermen, none of them appear to have taken an active part in the management of the craft's affairs. If they did not secede at an early date they certainly held aloof.

We give this "Seal of Cause" in Appendix B.

met; and Sir Thomas probably felt justified in petitioning for an increase of his stipend. We find that in response to this petition a further yearly sum of four pounds was granted. The closing words of the minute are interesting, "As lang as he make guid service and pleases ye craft such lyke as he has done hitherto." We find nothing in them to justify the popular belief in the priestly tyranny of those times. Indeed, the language used conveys quite another impression, and may well lead us to pause and consider whether our estimate of the power of the clergy before the Reformation is not an exaggerated one.

The long minute dated 3rd July 1495 records that a quarrel between two members of the craft had been settled—not by physical force—but "that ilk ane of yame tak ye other be ye hands and ask each others forgiveness, and to forgif all rancouris and malis bygane. And in tyme to come to leif and shew charatie ilk ane till another and never mair hae ony strife between yame." Such an incident reflects equal credit on priest and people, and may well teach us that the higher Christian graces are not confined to our more privileged times, but flourished and brought forth fruit in the hearts and lives of the men of the fifteenth century likewise.

We find no mention in the Records of the manner in which a new chaplain was appointed. But we gather that in 1505 Sir Thomas Linlithgow was too feeble for the full duties of his office. This explains the item, occurring on St Eloi's day of that year, of seventeen pence to Sir William Brown for his labours, although Sir Thomas draws his full stipend that year.

It is evident that he was alive for at least three years later, and probably drew the four pounds, already referred to, as a pension. The payment in 1509 of the full stipend to Sir William Brown warrants the assumption that Sir Thomas Linlithgow was now dead, and Sir William sole chaplain.

For seventeen years from that date Sir William Brown faithfully performed the varied duties of his office; and it was during his term of chaplaincy, as we have before noted, that the improvement and embellishment of the altar was undertaken. William appears not only to have been a faithful and efficient priest, but a brave and devoted man, for we learn that he had the courage to remain at his post during the time of the pestilence. scourge, as is well known, was more or less prevalent in Edinburgh during the sixteenth century, and a number of drastic measures were enforced for its suppression—notably one dated 27th August, 1519, "It is statute and ordanit be the president baillies and counsale that na maner of persouns quhilkis cummis fra suspect places or that is infectit with contagious seiknes of pestilence cum within this burgh in tyme to cum under the payne of deid" etc.—Burgh Records vol. i. p. 190. Sir William evidently undertook the dangerous duty of attending the sick and such as were suspected to be so, as he was away from his ordinary duties for six months (see accounts for 1519); and for this devotion he seems to have paid with his life although not a victim of the plague. Everything was done by his faithful people which seemed likely to aid his recovery. They paid his expenses to Dunfermline, probably with the idea that a change might do him

good. They also gave him a silver crown and hammer. as a memento of his connection with their craft, along with a further grant of forty shillings to pay his expenses while there. But all was in vain; and in 1521 they paid him the last honour it was in their power to bestow by being at the full expense of his funeral. The items in the accounts for the year 1521, which record this, are exceedingly quaint and interesting, and it is not improbable that he was buried under the "through stone" or tombstone, that was immediately before the altar. He was interred at night, and in the mention of the five quarts of "ail" drunk at his "waik" we find reference to a custom which survives among Roman Catholics to this day. The heavy item for candles and the sum paid for the loan of the silver candlesticks belonging to the town show that everything was done to make the ceremony as impressive as possible. While the sending of the bellman through the town to intimate his death and burial warrants the surmise that a large number of the townsmen would attend to mark their high esteem and deep respect for the memory of Sir William Brown, the Chaplain of the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

For a year or two after Sir William's death the Hammermen do not seem to have had a permanent chaplain. And it is not till 1524 that the name of Sir John Smith first appears. So far as we can judge from the Records he seems to have served them fairly well for fifteen years from that date. In 1538, this Sir John Smith (for some reason that does not appear) had to be protected from an attack made on him by an individual named William

Gyralaw. As this was the year James V. married Mary of Lorraine, the sister of the Duke of Guise, the attack may have been due to the disobedience of the assailant in not performing the duty assigned to him in the general orders issued to all craftsmen for the rejoicing when the Oueen made her public entry into Edinburgh. But as we know the Archdeacon of St Andrews was present in Edinburgh on that occasion, the mention in the accounts for the year 1539 of a sum of four shillings being paid to Crawfurd, who was the Hammermen's officer, for the expenses of his journey from Edinburgh to St Andrews seems to suggest that the affair was more serious than the Records reveal. The mission resulted in Sir John's suspension; but at the end of six months (1540) he was reappointed. He retained his office till 1544, when he had to be confined in the Tolbooth. The Hammermen appear to have protected him for a time, and on his incarceration claimed his "claythis" or vestment as their property. He was probably a very litigious person, and rather fitted to be a lawyer than a priest, judging by the numerous entries in the Hammermen's accounts regarding lawsuits they were involved in.

After the dismissal of Sir John Smith, the Hammermen did not at once appoint another permanent priest. The next was Sir William Wodhall, who died in 1546; and as he was unable to perform the whole duties, another was associated with him whose name was Sir William Banatyne. This lastmentioned priest filled the chaplaincy till the time of the Reformation, and would no doubt take part in the struggles of those stirring days. He stuck

to his duties till 1558, and, though no mention is made of disbursements on the altar, the fact of his name appearing at the end of the accounts shows, that, however dangerous was his position, he had the courage to remain and to be firm to his duty as long as he was allowed. In this resolution he was no doubt supported by the craftsmen, whose faithful friend and counsellor he had been for twelve years; and it is certain that he was allowed to retire quietly and to enjoy the pension which they paid him for at least two years after. In 1560 there is mention of a payment of five pounds being made to him; and although his name does not appear again in connection with the Hammermen, yet it is evident that he, along with a number of other chaplains, were allowed to retire, and enjoy at least a part of the emoluments of their sacred offices.

Their treatment redounds to the credit of the Reforming party, and was prompted no doubt by the respect which the godly lives and self-sacrificing labours of those often poorly paid Pre-Reformation chaplains evoked.

## CHAPTER VI

## SAINT ELOI'S MASS BOOK

THE first Missal, or Service Book, used at the Altar of St Eloi appears to have been an illuminated manuscript on vellum, judging by the precautions taken for its preservation and safe-keeping. Formally handed over to the charge of the new deacon on his election to office, it had to be accounted for when he retired annually. Once or twice we find mention in the accounts of sums paid for fresh skins (probably slip covers) to the boards, and as these cost eight shillings and eightpence each, it was evidently reckoned of considerable value. We cannot tell how long it had been in use, as there is no mention of its acquisition, and it may have been to ensure its preservation as a belonging of the craft (and at the same time follow the fashion), or, perhaps, because it had become faulty, that the Hammermen decided in 1523 to buy a new one for twenty-two pence.

This was certainly not, like its predecessor, an illuminated manuscript, and no mention is made

afterwards of its safe-keeping.

By 1509 the importation of Missals of the Use of Salisbury type, as well as other works from the English and French presses became a menace to Walter Chepman who, "at the desyre of our souerane lord, furnist and brocht hame ane prent and prentaris, for prenting of croniclis, missalis, portuuss, and utheris bukis within this realme, and to seclude Salisberys use." These he established at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd in the Southgait (Cowgate).<sup>1</sup>

Among the books he printed was the famous Aberdeen Breviary compiled by Bishop Elphinstone, of which only four copies are known now to exist. This was reproduced by James Toovey in 1854, but is rendered of little value from the student's point of view by the difficulty of deciphering the numerous contractions, many of which are peculiar to the work.

It is highly probable that in selecting their Missal, the Hammermen would pay particular attention to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The establishment of this, the first printing press in Scotland, is of some importance. In the patent of James IV. we read "It is divisit and thocht expedient be us and our counsell, that in tyme cuming mess bukis, efter our awin scottis use, and with 'legendis of Scottis sanctis,' as is now gaderit and ekit be ane Reverend fader in God, and our traist cousalour Williame bischope of Abirdene and utheris, be usit generaly within all our Realme." From this we are left to infer that James IV., acting under the influence of Bishop Elphinstone, had distinctly in view the introduction of a new Service Book as one of the public benefits to be derived from the introduction of the printing press. Walter Chepman was an Edinburgh merchant who stood high in the King's favour, and appears to have joined with Andrew Myllar, the Edinburgh bookseller, in this venture. It is not likely that he had any knowledge of the printing art, but that he relied upon Myllar to supervise the foreign workmen. It is significant that after the completion of the Aberdeen Breviary in 1510 neither Chepman nor Myllar continued their labours, so far as can be traced. The press was probably sold to some of the foreigners who had worked it for him, as some years later a supplement to the Breviary was issued by John Story. This contained some of the legends omitted from the Breviary. Of the Missals printed in Edinburgh before the Reformation not a single trace can be found, showing how thorough and conscientious the Anti-Popery agitation was carried out in 1560.

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the fact that it was not an infringement of the trade rights they held so sacred. At the same time we have no authority for believing that the Aberdeen service was ever established throughout the land. The battle of Flodden may have ended its career as well as that of King James IV., who gave Scotland so much of its constitutional liberty.

# CHAPTER VII

#### THE CHOIR AND SERVICE IN ST GILES

THE important part music played in the ritual of the church—and great pains were taken to render that part of the service efficient—is indicated by the constantly recurring charges for saying the saints' mass through all the years the expenses are noted, the item paid for the services of the choir occurring regularly. Whatever may have been the degree of culture of the citizens of Edinburgh in Pre-Reformation times, it is certain that music was both cultivated and appreciated. Possibly this was due to the excellence of the church music; and as these church recitals were of almost daily occurrence, the people would learn to appreciate really good music, and would be satisfied with nothing else, even at their secular entertainments.

In trying to form an idea of this choir of St Giles we have to go back to 1466, when the church was changed from a parish church into a collegiate foundation. Provision was then made for forming a choir to consist of a minister and four choristers. The number of boy choristers does not appear to have been increased at any future time, as the quaint item of eightpence being paid to the "bairns of the quoir," is the total amount so disbursed yearly, from 1494 up to the Reformation, as a gratuity of two-

pence each, separate from the regular charge paid to

the Chapter.

These choristers were trained and supervized by the minister of the choir who, of course, was a priest. His appointment by the town as Master of the Song-school was one of some value, for besides having control of the boys, he was prebendary of the choir also: his duties in the latter post being to furnish wax to the High Altar and oil to the lamp. these combined duties he received a stipend of nearly thirteen pounds annually, and had in addition the rent of his house paid.

From the regular charge of four shillings being made for the service of the choir at a saint's mass, up to thirteen shillings and fourpence for a "saull" mass and dirge, it would appear that the money so expended must have amounted to a goodly sum, seeing there were so many separate altars and foundations, each with its different day for celebrating its particular saint or festival.

The vocal part of these ordinary services must have been sung in unison or antiphonally, as there were only four treble voices. But when we examine the items in connection with those services, for which a charge of thirteen shillings and fourpence was made, we find that they included the attendance of six adult choristers, who were sometimes priests and sometimes laymen.

Primarily fostered by the church as a necessary adjunct to her services, the maintenance and training of this choir appears to have been left entirely in the hands of the Town Council who, evidently, spared no expense and trouble to bring up this part of the service to a state of high efficiency as the following extracts show:—

"In January, 1552-3, James Lauder, prebendary of their choir, obtained a licence to pas furth of the realme to the partis of England and France, thair to remane for the space of ane yeir next eftir the dait hereof, to the effect that he may have and get better erudition in Musik and Playing nor he hes"

"15 December, 1553, The baillies and counsale ordanis the thesaurar Robert Graham to content and pay Sir Eduard Henrisoun maister of thair sang scule the sowme of vj merkis for the Mertymes last by past and Witsounday maill nixt to cum of the sang scule now occupijt be him." <sup>2</sup>

The latter seems to suggest that the school was held for the time being in a house rented for him: a surmise which is strengthened by the information that in 1554 the Town Council rebuilt or repaired the Song-school.

"27 April 1554, The baillies and counsale sittand in jugement ordanis the dene of gild to repair and vpbig the Sang Scule in the Kirk Yard as it wes of befoir sua that the barnis may enter thairto and inhabit the samyn."

In addition to the above, we are enabled from the same volume to glean the name of at least one adult chorister, named Alexander Stevenson, his salary and duties being so carefully drafted that it is clear the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reg. Cart. Eccl. S. Egidii, p. xlvii. In 1551 Sir John Fety resigned the mastership of the Music School, *ibid.* xcviii. In 1552 James Lauder is quoted as prebendary of St Catherine's Altar, *ibid.* ci. <sup>2</sup> Burgh Records, vol. ii. p. 185. *Ibid.* 192.

Town Council would have nothing but well-trained voices.

In addition to this vocal part of the service, the early and sustained payments for the use of the organ show that by 1494 such a musical instrument was in St Giles. No mention is to be found in the Charter granted by James III. in 1466 of an organ being in use or in the church, and the probability is that it was erected after 1470, when the bull issued by Pope Paul II. was received, exempting the clergy of St Giles from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St Andrews, and subjecting the same directly to the Holy See. Another factor in this surmise is that it was about this date the extension of the choir eastward was completed. Its location is a matter of some uncertainty; but all available information points to its having been situated in a separate loft or gallery in the choir. We hazard the opinion that a screen was stretched across between the two massive east pillars of the tower, and that it was placed on this screen in much the same manner as in some cathedral churches to-day. From its situation the player could command a view, not only of the High Altar, which it directly faced, but of most of the numerous aisles and chapels. This instrument was of considerable range, as the payments for the blowing of the bellows indicate, and its volume would probably be sufficient throughout the church to prove a powerful support to the choir serving at any of the altars.

In 1555 Alexander Scot was paid ten pounds for a year to sing in the choir on all the holy and festal days, and also to play the organ when required by the Town Council. We also learn that on the comple-

tion of the grand wood stalls, which were erected in the choir of St Giles in 1554, the Town Council paid John Fietie 1 twenty-three shillings for tuning this same organ. Other entries might be given relating to this instrument, but perhaps enough has been quoted to warrant the assumption made in a former chapter that everything in St Giles Church before 1560 was upon an elaborate scale, and of the best description that at the period was obtainable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Possibly the same person as Sir John Fety, Henrisoun's predecessor.

## CHAPTER VIII

# HAMMERMEN'S FUNERAL CUSTOMS AND THEIR TOMBSTONES IN ST GILES

ONE of the most deeply rooted and almost universal sentiments which govern the customs of the human race is the desire, on the part of the sorrowing relatives and friends, to pay due respect to their beloved dead, and especially to honour them by as splendid a funeral as circumstances will permit. This natural and, in the main, praiseworthy sentiment finds its expression in many varieties of ceremonies, in accordance with the divers beliefs and national customs of the mourners.

From a very early period in the social history of Scotland, we find that the mort-cloth was an indispensable accessary to the ceremony among all classes of society, and of whatsoever religious persuasion. Although this custom has almost disappeared in our cities and large towns, there are some villages and country districts where it still survives. Its use was no doubt prompted by two motives—vanity and convenience: the first being weakness of human nature; the second a perfectly justifiable one.

To many a poor craftsman in the days gone by, the struggle for existence was keen in the extreme; but when the time came for him to quit it forever, he was comforted not a little by knowing that however poor and mean-looking his "deid chest" might be, its poverty would be concealed from curious eyes on its way to its last resting-place by the mort-cloth of his craft.<sup>1</sup>

Every craft and district in Scotland had then this apparently necessary adjunct to burials, though varying of course in material and decorations. But, as we see from the accounts of 1497, the mort-cloth 2 belonging to the Hammermen of Edinburgh was of unusual size and richness. Undoubtedly its acquisition was prompted by a desire to out-vie the other craftsmen of the city. They evidently hesitated a good deal before incurring the expense of so costly an article. But seeing that the dignity of the craft was at stake they decided to devote the then large sum of thirty pounds sixteen shillings (less a penny) to its purchase. They knew that when the funeral procession of a departed brother wended its way from one of the numerous wynds and closes, which branched off from that old, old street, the "Hie gait," there would be no need for the bye-standers to enquire who or what he was whose obsequies were being thus celebrated, for the gorgeous pall would proclaim that he who lay beneath it was a member of the Hammermen craft. Perhaps, after all, the money thus expended was not such a very

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See page xiii, where the duty of the craft in this respect is quoted from the Seal of Cause of the Masons and Wrights.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This mort-cloth appears to have been in constant use till 1539, a period of over forty years, when a new one was made. Costly as the old one had been, yet the new one exceeded it in price by nearly twenty pounds, thus showing the great importance the Hammermen attached to the use and possession of a funeral pall.

bad investment, for it served the double purpose of soothing the feelings of the immediate relatives, and demonstrating the wealth and importance of the craft.

The details of the making and material used for this mort-cloth, as given in the accounts, are very interesting. From them we learn that the embroidery work was executed by a foreigner, named Gerrard de Haustin; while another item informs us how much they took from their cash-box to add to the sum in hand for the purpose, in order to make up the desired amount.

The highest and most influential men of the craft were chosen for its custodians; and strange to say there does not seem to have been any fee exacted for its use. This seems to indicate a strong feeling of brotherhood among the members of the craft, and that in those days the distinction betwixt rich and poor was kept subordinate to the common desire to duly honour every member of the craft, irrespective of his social status.<sup>1</sup>

Agreed as the craftsmen were in thus publicly honouring their fellows without regard to rank or fortune, a sharp distinction was made, however, when it came to the choice of the location of their last resting-place. There was in these early days a keen competition for the much-coveted privilege of a burial-place in St Giles. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the long grassy slope, south from the church to the Cowgate, was the only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This cannot be said of the nineteenth century, for it was not unusual to see in the printed scale of charges the price asked for the use of the best mort-cloth, followed by the fee for the second best.

other place available for the purpose. Numberless generations were already interred there; and it is natural that people should shrink from consigning their dead to a spot already so overcrowded, and where they were liable to be disturbed at some future time to make room for fresh occupants. And here it was that wealth prevailed, for in the keen competition for these lairs the highest bidder would probably have the best chance of securing them. As opportunity arose, the Hammermen acquired lairs, and, as it is noted that they were for the use of St Eloi's Altar, the inducement was probably held out that legacies of a certain amount carried with them a right to this burial site.

When we consider the various other crafts, as well as the nobility and wealthy citizens, who were ever on the watch to purchase those that were for sale, we can understand the importance their acquisition gave to the purchasers. Not only did they acquire a burial-place for themselves; but in the case of the various craftsmen it would be well understood that as long as their craft survived as a body disturbance of the remains would not be permitted, at least for the interment of strangers.

At what date the Hammermen first acquired these "trouchtis" in St Giles is unknown; but in 1525 they were the owners of three, which had increased to five by 1532. While in 1546, either by purchase or bequeathal, they were in possession of nine. Among the loose charters of the Hammermen Incorporation, the writer has unearthed a sasine of the sale and purchase of two of them in the year 1525, which is here given:-

Instrument of Sasine dated 8th May 1525 & 13th indiction & 2d year of Pontificate of Pope Clement VII.

In presence of N.P. W subs appeared personally an honest man William Rae, Burgess of Edin & went to the personal presence of Andrew Caithkin Deacon of the Masters of the Hammermen of Edin, and there the sd W. Rae not influenced by force or by fear nor not by mistake not compelled or coacted but of his own free pure & spontaneous will, gave delivered, forever from himself & his heirs, to the sd Andrew the Deacon in name of the Church of the Altar of St Elogius. two stone tablets, called the trouchis lying in the Collegiate Church of St Giles of Edin on the North of the same & with acquitance of the Dean of Guild for the time, (viz) Edward Litill Burgess of the said Burgh whose letter follows in the vulgar tongue & is as follows

I Edward Litill, Den of Guyld & burgis of Edinburgh grantis. me Weill content & payit be ye handis & Deliverance of William Ray burgis of ye said burt of ye sovme of forty schillings vsuell money of Scotland for ye rovme and lair of twa trouchis wtn ye collag Kirk of Sanct Geill one ye northsyde of ye samyn markit Wt ane hammir & crovne between the haly watt 1 fant & ye Maidlen Altar & betwix Sancte Elois Alter & Sancte Nycollis Ile Wt all other needful clams, of ye quilk soome of forty schillings I hald me weill content & thankfully payit & dis-

<sup>1</sup> Holy Water Fount.

charges & quit clamis, ye said William his hyris or Assignais for now and evir.

In witness hereof I haif subscrivit vis presents acquittance wt my hand at Edinh ve third day of Marche ve zeir of God M, twenty & foure zeiris before thir witness James Blak Jameis Braneverd and Sir Johnne Cudell wt various others. Edward Litill wt my hand at ye pen upon all & sundry the premises the foresaid Caithking Deacon aforesaid in name of the Church Aforesaid asked from me Notary public instrument or public instruments should be made to him. These things were done in the Church of St Giles Edin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon or thereabout in the year month day Indiction & Pontificate above noted there being present honest men, Andrew Muncur, William Smeberd, John Smeberd Thomas Smith Henry Lorymer & Patrick Scott burgesses of the burgh of Edinburgh with divers other witnesses called & required to the premises

> John Smith Presbyter of St Andrews Diocese Notary Public by sacred Apostolic authority

This document, which is engrossed on vellum, is written partly in Latin and partly in Scots; and is, so far as we have been able to discover, the only document of its kind relating to St Giles dating from Pre-Reformation times now extant. It is given here as affording an example of the scrupulous fairness and business-like exactitude with which the sale of these "trouchtis" was conducted. It will here be noticed that, contrary to accepted ideas, the sole rights of

disposal were in the hands of the Town Council who must, from first to last, have derived considerable sums from these sales.

The memorandum given in the account for the year 1546 has been already noticed in the chapter dealing with the site of the altar. But we must again refer to it here, as it, along with the sasine, mentions another matter of great interest—namely, the Holy Water Font. The sasine gives one tomb as being situated between the Haly Watt Fant and the Maidlen or Magdalen Altar. The memorandum describing this tomb gives the same information, but adds the important item that the Hale Watt Stane was at the North Kirk Door.

This old Norman doorway was swept away about 1797, and it is well known that it occupied the site where the third window from the west on the north side of the nave now is, although not a vestige of the original masonry now remains. While the extensive restorations, undertaken by Dr Chambers, were in progress this old Holy Water Font was discovered almost at the original spot, and it can now be seen built into the wall near the north-west corner of the Session House of the Church, probably the site where it originally stood, but built into the wall a little higher than in Pre-Reformation times. This interesting relic carries our thoughts back five hundred years. Every care has been taken to preserve its ancient character; and, battered, fragmentary, and devoid of ornamentation as it now is, its simplicity of construction enables us to identify it with the short description given. It will ever remain a mystery how it escaped total destruction, as it is well known

that the Reforming party were zealous in clearing the building of everything relating to the old faith. That so conspicuous an article as the Holy Water Stane should escape their vigilance seems unlikely, and the probability is that it was removed from its place and utilized in some alteration which they thought necessary to make at this part.

There is only one more "troucht" mentioned after this, namely in 1553, when one was coft from John Cochrane and described as lying at St Sebastian's Altar. This gives the ten "trouchis"—the total number of which mention can be found before the Reformation. It appears that instead of the names of those who were laid beneath being carved on the stone, they were marked with a "brass" on which was inscribed a crown and hammer-the armorial bearings of the craft. There are a number of entries referring to these "brasses"-such as items giving their price and the cost of affixing them with lead. The "brasses" themselves have long since disappeared, but the marks where they were fastened remained on the stones till within recent years. We understand that a number of these old craft memorials were removed during the restoration of 1830; and it is mentioned that a number of them bore various craft insignias executed in a rough coarse manner. may believe, however, that the roughness here spoken of was not, as was supposed, produced by ill-carved crests or insignias, but were the marks left by the affixing of these "brasses" which every troucht in St Giles belonging to any craftsmen's Incorporation undoubtedly bore.

When we consider the number of Incorporations in

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the city, and that each of them had their special burial site in St Giles, we can imagine the spectacle the floor of the church would present. If we take the number of "trouchis" possessed by each Incorporation as averaging ten, we find (the number of Incorporations being fourteen) that they amounted to one hundred and forty. This accounts for the odd manner in which some of them were located—such as below the pulpit, and other out-of-the-way spots.

The "trouchtis" were the sole property of the craft whose "brass" they bore; and so long as they retained them none would dare to dispute their possession by the craft as the rightful owners. Whatever revolutions occurred in Church and State, these crafts continued to flourish, and maintained their right of sepulture in the Church of St Giles up to comparatively modern times. It is impossible to guess how many persons have been interred in this old building, but we may be sure that among their number the most influential members of the Hammermen Incorporation have found their last resting-place.

### CHAPTER IX

## THE HAMMERMEN'S PROCESSIONS AND SACRED PLAYS

ONE of the special features of everyday life in Pre-Reformation times, was the attention and time given to the observation of the numerous festival days held in honour of the patron saints of each particular craft. These, of course, were specially associated with the religious life of the citizens and received the support and sanction of the clergy; while the secular side was provided for by the holding of wappinschaws and sports. Encouraged by Church and State, the observation of these public festivals served a double purpose, for while the martial spirit of the people was encouraged by the sports, the clergy improved the opportunity afforded by these saints' days for their religious instruction. The means employed for the furtherance of this latter object was the performance of rude dramatic representations Scriptural subjects, which were at first acted churches, and afterwards in the street on a movable stage.

These Scriptural dramas were a feature in Pre-Reformation days, and were not confined to any country or people. All over the world, wherever the Romish Church held sway, these plays were a recognised institution, and have survived in some places even to the present day. No doubt the

number and scope of the plays so acted would be large; but unfortunately the information which has come down regarding them is very scanty. We know that from the beginning of the sixteenth century up to the time of the Reformation a number of public plays, which were written by the best scholars of the time, were acted in Edinburgh; but, as these were in general allegorical or fantastic in their treatment, they could not be compared with these old dramas founded on religious themes.

In the Records of the Crafts we find mention of these old plays being acted before the citizens of Edinburgh. In the year 1505 we gather the title of one from payments recorded in the accounts of that year to "Herod and his two daughters," and the sum given for the five booths in which the play would be held. By 1507 the number of players was augmented as, in addition to the three previously named, we find mention of sums paid to four knights, and four "wiffis." These characters continued to be the stock company up till 1516, after which date all traces of them finally disappear.

Thus it will be seen that, for a period of eleven years, the Hammermen craft was at the expense of the production of the sacred drama of "King Herod" for the enjoyment and edification of their members on Corpus Christi day. We can learn nothing, however, of the manner in which this play was produced, or how they treated the subject.

The following condensed narration of a similar

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For information on this subject we refer the reader to William Hone's. "Ancient Mysteries Described."

play, performed in the town of San Lionel in Mexico in the beginning of the nineteenth century, quoted from Mr Bayard Taylor's "Eldorado," by Longfellow in a note to his poem of the "Golden Legend," may be of interest.

"Against the wing wall of the Hacienda del Mayo was raised a platform, on which stood a table covered with a scarlet cloth. A rude bower of cane leaves on one end of the platform represented the manger of Bethlehem. There was quite a crowd in the place, and soon a procession appeared coming up from the lower part of the town. The three kings took the lead, and the Virgin Mary, and several women with curious masks of paper brought up the rear. King Herod took his seat at the table attended by his prime minister, while before him walked two men, in long white robes and blue hoods, with parchment folios in their hands. These were the wise men of the East. These two magi and the three kings came forward to the table, and inquired for the sovereign whose star had summoned them hither. They were invited to ascend the platform and were introduced to Herod as the only King: but this did not seem to satisfy them. An angel then summoned them to the booth which contained the manger. There upon their knees they were shown a small wooden box supposed to contain the sacred infant. They then retired.

"After their departure, King Herod expressed himself greatly perturbed by what had just occurred. Longfellow in his poem of the "Golden Legend" introduces this scene in the part entitled the "Nativity," and makes Herod exclaim:-

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"Polz-laurend Himmel sacrament
Filled I am with great wonderment
At this unwelcome news.
Am I not Herod? Who shall dare
My crown to take, my sceptre bear
As King among the Jews.

"Now at the window will I stand,
While in the street the armed band
The little children slay.
The babe just born in Bethlehem,
Will surely slaughtered be with them
Nor live another day."

The angel on hearing this gave warning to the Virgin, who quickly got down from the platform. Herod's prime minister directed all the children to be handed up for execution. A boy—a ragged sarape—was caught and thrust forward. The minister took him by the heels in spite of his kicking, and held his head on the table. The boy's little brother and sister—thinking he was really to be decapitated—yelled at the top of their voices, which threw the crowd into a roar of laughter. King Herod brought down his sword with a thwack on the table, and the prime minister dipping a brush into a pot of white paint which stood before him, made a flaring cross on the boy's face and let him go, etc."

Possibly all this would not be gone through by the Edinburgh players; but if a literal rendering of the gospel narrative was attempted, it is certain that some of the incidents quoted above would be acted, especially the latter part.

Probably owing to the repeated presentation of this drama, the Hammermen grew tired of it, and dropped its production. The procession of the craft

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through the town was (as the extracts show) more to their taste, and they enjoyed themselves after their own fashion on Corpus Christi day. The details of these processions are stated minutely, and bring out in a vivid manner the trouble and expense incurred to produce a spectacle worthy of the wealthy and powerful craft of the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

From the unfailing regularity with which the function is noted in the old extracts, we see that even in those periods which are always referred to as being most disastrous to Scotland—such as the Battle of Flodden in 1513, and the invasion and burning of Edinburgh in 1544—the Hammermen of Edinburgh continued their observance of them.

Among the items noted in the accounts in connection with this festival the charge for ale and bread is one of the most frequent. And from this we conclude that the season (of which two, the first and the octave or eighth day of the festival are specially mentioned) was a time of considerable licence, which but ill-accorded with the sentiments this originally sacred institution was intended to evoke.

The mention of payment to the "Abbot of Narent," or Lord of Misrule, and the sums given for powder, seem to indicate that the whole affair was of a somewhat noisy description. The procession was headed by a band of musicians with instruments of various descriptions, and the frequent payment for skins for the swash 1 or drum shows the rough treatment it received. We are also informed of other musical instruments then available. Perhaps the most curiously named one was the "buzoon" or "bovun."

<sup>1</sup> The swas or swash was a large drum of the 'kettle' character.

This was the bagpipe, and we gather from the entries for repairs after the day of the procession, that it was not more tenderly handled than the drum.

The Hammermen continued to conduct the observance of these processions unaided till the year 1529, when they joined with the Wright and Mason crafts in its celebration—a co-partnery which was continued till the Reformation. Their reason for doing so is unknown; but perhaps the terms of the Edict of James V.1 (which, however, was of little use for the purpose for which it was granted) may have had something to do with it. But there can be no doubt that the appearance presented by the procession of these two powerful crafts, arrayed in all their holiday splendour, would be an imposing spectacle.

It is evident that the most of the trained musicians were Frenchmen. Of these, one named Jaques Hog, who had two sons, was perhaps the most popular. The payments made to this family from 1537 up to the time of the Reformation (especially if we include the fees received from the Town Council which the Burgh Records note) show that they derived a large income from these festivals. It would appear that only foreigners performed on the more intricate instruments, such as the trumpet and tabour<sup>2</sup>; the talent of the native never rising above the "quhissil," and the beating of the swash or drum.

One of the most important points to be noted in regard to the items referring to this procession is the absence of any mention of the Blue Blanket or

<sup>1</sup> This Edict is more fully noticed in the next chapter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The tabour was a small drum hung round the neck and beat with a stick by one hand, while the other fingered the notes of a pipe or flageolet in accompanying the morrice-dance.

Craftsmen's Banner. This banner has been referred to before as having been dedicated before St Eloi's Altar. The story is pretty well known and need not be detailed again here. But the curious thing is that this flag, of which Alexander Pennecuik gives so glowing a description, should never turn up. His description of its origin and career is fantastic and improbable in the extreme, and he suggests that the Blue Blanket was in the Hammermen's custody.1 There are serious objections, however, to this theory; and when we consider the intense rivalry which existed between the craftsmen of Pre-Reformation times for the precedence of rank in the processions in which they took part, it scarcely seems likely that, had such a banner been available, it would have been entrusted to the sole care of the Hammermen. Many of our readers will be aware that there is preserved in the Trades' Maiden Hospital at Ashfield, Edinburgh, a pennon bearing the title of the Blue Blanket. Numerous papers and articles have been written on the subject; but without discussing the various theories offered, we believe that had this banner been in existence before the Reformation some reference to it would certainly have been found in the official book of the craft, who are credited with being its custodiers.

<sup>1</sup> Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," 1753, p. 319, discredits Pennecuik's account, and avers that the Banner was presented to the Tradesmen of Edinburgh by James III. in reward for their assistance in freeing him from the Castle in 1482; and that it was handed down by each Deacon Convener to his successor. As the Convenery held their meetings in the Hammermen's Chapel, it may be that the ensign was kept there. If there was a common flag prior to 1549, it had probably to be replaced then.

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Further, this banner is never referred to in the City Records, and the only contemporary mention of the designation is to be found in an Edict (see page lxxxiv) dated 1543, where it is termed the Blue Banner of the Blue Blanket, called the Holy Ghost. It will be seen that the story rests on a very slender basis: and as to the statement that the crafts turned out to march after it when it was unfurled, all the available evidence goes to show that, when occasion arose for such an assembling, the craftsmen were summoned by a special messenger sent round to warn The municipal government of the city, at least from the beginning of the sixteenth century, had a pretty firm grip of the citizens, and when a common danger arose there was no need of unfurling the Blue Blanket, as the news would soon be circulated among the populace. It is still less likely that any one craft would try to enlist sympathy for any supposed grievance by the use of this legendary banner.

As the extracts show, the Hammermen paid for a new banner for themselves in 1509; and again in 1545; while in 1549 the united crafts were at the expense of two new ones. As the year 1544 was memorable for the attempted invasion and burning of Edinburgh, it is possible that this event may have had something to do with the acquisition of the new banner noted in the following year. The survival of any banner, standard, or pennon used in connectior with the Hammermen craft after 1560 is unlikely, as from that date all mention or reference to them vanishes, and the processions themselves had passed away forever.

#### CHAPTER X

#### THE HAMMERMEN'S SEAL

THE representation of the official seal of the Hammermen given as a frontispiece, considered as a work of art, is very creditable to the artist, Adam Loys, who was commissioned to execute the original in 1519. Although there is a large number of documents and charters still in existence belonging to the Hammermen craft, not one, so far as can be discovered, has a copy of this seal affixed; and had it not been for the chance mention in the extracts that, when the seal was ordered to be made, the artist was instructed to have the image of the patron saint engraved on it, doubts would have arisen as to its authenticity.

Alexander Pennicuik, who must have seen it nearly two hundred years ago, thus describes it in his famous book on the Blue Blanket.

"The Hammermen's seal is the Effigie of St. Eloi in his Apostolical vestments, proper, standing in a Church Porch, a Porch adorned with five pyramid steeples, engraven, each surmounted with a plain cross, holding in his Dexter a Hammer barways and in his Sinister a key bendways. Round the Effigy are these words Sigillum cummune Artis Tudiatorum."

As the seal represented in our illustration answers to this description, and as a careful search has failed to discover any mention of the Hammermen acquiring

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a new one, we are justified in accepting this as the

original seal executed in 1519.

The seal itself is made of silver, and has no hall-marks, which points to its early manufacture. It is of massive construction, being strengthened at the back longways, by a piece standing up exactly half-size of the face, pierced for attachment, which also serves for a handle when in use.

Adam Loys was undoubtedly an artist of some repute, as we hear of his being commissioned by the Town Council of Edinburgh in 1530 to make a silver chandelier; but as this last has long since disappeared, the Hammermen's Seal is the only example of his skill which now remains. This precious Pre-Reformation relic is in safe-keeping and will, we trust, long be preserved.

#### CHAPTER XI

#### THE MAGDALEN CHAPEL

THE first mention of the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, is made in the year 1544.

Among the many side-lights which the extracts throw upon occurrences which even yet are but imperfectly understood, none are more interesting or valuable than those items which deal with the condition of Edinburgh after the English invasion of 1544, and the battle of Pinkie (1547). These two occurrences are commonly believed to have been disastrous to the city. But the Hammermen's Records seem to indicate that the damage done could not have been very serious, as they go on recounting the everyday items as if nothing extraordinary had happened. This is somewhat puzzling, for had the city been burned in 1544, as we are led to believe, we cannot account for the almost total absence of any reference to either of these important events? Only two minutes are to be found which directly indicate that such an invasion and burning really took place; but it is evident that the city proper inside of the walls received only slight damage. From the minute recording the death of Thomas Schort, while assisting at the defence of the Nether Bow Port, we find that the English got that length; but the absence of any disbursements on the several properties possessed by

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the Hammermen situated near this gate, points to the conclusion that the enemy never got any further. Still more significant is the fact that the rentals of these houses were paid as usual, which would not have been the case had they been destroyed. In view of all this evidence we may reasonably conclude that whatever damage was done, must have been outside the city. Not only was the High Street preserved, but St Giles Church also escaped the slightest damage, as the uninterrupted holding of the services there proves. From an item noting the payment of twelve pence to the beidman of the Magdalen Chapel, we gather that the Cowgate was equally fortunate in this respect.

The noting of the above payment in 1544 brings the Magdalen Chapel for the first time into authentic history. It is well known that this Chapel was conveyed in trust to the Hammermen craft in 1547, and was used by them as a meeting-place from 1560 continuously, till within recent years. It is not our intention here to follow all the accounts given in the extracts of their numerous dealings with this old chapel, as that will require a separate volume. We only seek here to call attention to the few items which show how closely the foundress was brought into contact with the Hammermen.

The first mention, in the Records, of Janet Rynd,<sup>1</sup> the foundress, is to be found in the extracts for the year 1547, being the year in which she conveyed the chapel and hospital to the craft, where it is noted that fees were given to writers and officers that day "Michael Macquhenis wife got stent of the house in Niddrys Wynd."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> She is mentioned much earlier in the Burgh Records.

It may here be observed that, while the foundress is designated in her charter as the widow of Michael Macguhen, the Hammermen always adopted her maiden name when referring to her.

The charter setting forth the provisions and scope of the foundation is of great length (a copy known to the author extends to thirty pages of MS.), and there can be no doubt, from its tenor, that the foundress was a person of considerable shrewdness. After detailing the amount of money and lands she had decided to give for the upkeep of the foundation. she made it clear that this was a donation made during her life-time, by stipulating that in return they would provide her with a certain house in Niddry's Wynd for her own private use. This they evidently agreed to give, as a little further on in the same page are noted the expenses incurred for warning the indwellers in the house of Niddry Wynd to flit. This seems to have been a difficult matter, for next year (1548) she is mentioned as having interviewed the Deacon on certain business, and as further on an item occurs relating to the sending of officers to "warn ve tennants of Niddry Wynd to flit," it is not difficult to guess what the business was.

By this time the Hammermen had taken over the trust, and we see from the expenses noted that they spent a good deal in improving the hospital and grounds. They had apparent difficulty in obtaining possession for her of the house stipulated for in the charter, and her last appearance in these extracts occurs in the year 1550, when she visited the Deacon, James Young, to conveen anent ye reisting (poinding)

#### lxxviii THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

of the malis or rents of ye house in Niddry Wynd, showing she was determined to have her rights. The sole expense at this meeting was the sum of twenty pence for wine: an item which seems to indicate a desire on the part of the Hammermen to treat her, so far as their social relations went, in as handsome a manner as possible.

It is probable that her death occurred shortly after, as the payment of the malis or rents to Sir Thomas Williamson, who was the first chaplain and beidman of the foundation, makes it clear that she no longer occupied the house in Niddry's Wynd. These payments show that, ever after, the rents of the property were faithfully devoted to the purpose for which she had dedicated them.

#### CHAPTER XII

#### THE DEACONS OF THE HAMMERMEN CRAFT

THE reader cannot fail to notice with interest the account given in these Records, at the beginning of each official year, of the election of a Deacon, and the respect which was evidently accorded to the holder of that important office. It is somewhat difficult to gauge the extent of the powers possessed by this functionary in these far-off days; but it is certain that in order to fill the position efficiently he would require to have a thorough and accurate knowledge of the laws governing the Incorporation, as well as tact and judgment to administer them wisely. That the Hammermen were very fortunate in their choice of this important official is manifest from the fact that only on one occasion do we find them dismissing a Deacon as unworthy of the office.

It is not our intention to examine and discuss the constitution of the Hammermen Incorporation, and the laws by which it was governed, but we may be allowed to touch on a grievance which pressed not only on the Hammermen, but also on all other craftsmen throughout Scotland. This grievance was the persistent withholding from them of the right of proper representation in the civic government, coupled with harassing restrictions imposed in direct opposition to the powers conveyed in their respective

"Seals of Cause" or Charters of Incorporation. This was partly due to the weakness of the policy of the highest courts of the land, and partly to the important place held by the merchants in municipal affairs. This latter class had the "whip hand" of the Town Council of Edinburgh, and, while craftsmen were occasionally allowed to participate in matters of local interest, yet a careful search into the lists of the members of the Town Council from 1494 up to 1528 fails to reveal a name which can now be identified with any particular craft—certainly none of the Hammermen.

In order to realise how much the craftsmen of Scotland suffered from this one-sided municipal government during the early years of the sixteenth century, it is necessary to refer to the several statutes passed by the Scots Parliament during that period. In the year 1496 (and the opening words of all succeeding Acts are nearly always in the same tenor) "Because of the great oppression daily done by Cordainers, Smiths, Baxters and all other Crafts the Provost of Edinburgh was empowered to cause all craftsmen to make good and sufficient stuffand, and to take a competent price for the same." In 1503 two Acts were passed entirely in favour of the merchants, but making no provision for the relief of the craftsmen. During the first quarter of the century the unsettled state of the country, culminating in the Battle of Flodden, prevented anything like united action on the part of the crafts. But in 1529 they succeeded in getting James V. to take up their case, and the following Edict was issued by him:-

Extract from Edict granted by King James V under the Great Seal to the Craftsmen of  $\operatorname{Edin}^R$ 

"James be the grace of God King of Scottis. all and sundrie our leiges and subjects. To quhilkis knawledge their prect laws shall com. greeting. Ye shall understand that we be certaine some vexious. sinister and wrangus information (without the advise and consent of our counsill has ratifyt approvit and confirmed certaine articles and statutes) be merchands of our realm maid far thair particular proffeit. In heavie damage and skaith of all craftsmen of our said realm against the command of the same and of our leiges We therefore with advise and consent of the Lords of our Counsall Willis the priviligis and liberties given and grantit to the said craftismen be our maist nobill progenitors of gude memorie to be observit and kepit Cassand decree and the said articles and statutis maid with advise with ye said merchands to be of nane effect And suchlyke all our laws and proclamatiouns whats'ever raisit and maid yairupon before the date of the prest to be of na valor nor effect. Quhairfoir we command and charge all and sundrie of our leigis and subjects That yay desist and ceis fra all extortion molestin done to the said craftismen thair landis or in certaine of the priviligis ony manner of way in time coming.

"In witness of the quilk chairge we have commanded our gret seill to be hangin to this prec<sup>t</sup> At Haddingtoun ye third day of the month of Jan<sup>r</sup> The yeir

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of God J.M.V. and twentie nine and of our reign the sixteen yeir."

The merchants still continued to be the bitter enemies of the craftsmen, and in face of this royal Edict they again got another act passed in 1535 which empowered all merchants importing goods into Scotland to bring in "hagbuttis" completely furnished or the metal to make them. This act specially harassed the Hammermen, as it affected the Armourer's Craft, who were exceedingly jealous of the least infringement of their trade. To still further aggravate matters, the merchants in the same year got Parliament to pass a law decreeing that no man be chosen Provost, Bailie or Alderman in any Burgh, but only those who were substantial merchants. This last tyrannous enactment shows how intensely rancorous was the spirit displayed by the merchants towards the craftsmen. And not content with this, they again got Parliament to pass in the years 1536 and 1540 other oppressive acts and statutes, which still further embittered the already aggravated feelings of the craftsmen of Scotland.

Denied redress against such oppressive laws, the wonder is that they never attempted force to draw attention to their wrongs; and such forbearance shows how firm was the grip which the municipal government of these times held over the citizens of even the most turbulent burghs. We may be sure that in the midst of all this injustice and consequent dissatisfaction the Deacon of each respective craft would have no small difficulty in getting its members to submit peacably to each new restriction as it came into force.

#### DEACONS OF HAMMERMEN CRAFT 1xxxiii

But the time at last arrived when patience ceased to be a virtue. The acts of 1436-40 proved particularly obnoxious and harassing to the craftsmen: and on the 9th of August 1543 several of the Deacons of the Edinburgh crafts appeared before the Provost and Council demanding redress for these grievances. Goaded to desperation they demanded justice, and whether to awe the magistrates, or to show the sincerity of their purpose, they drew their swords. The interview terminated in the arrest of the Deacons, who were conveyed prisoners to the Castle by a strong body of soldiers whom the magistrates called in to their assistance. We can easily imagine the commotion that would arise from this action on the part of the municipal authorities. And the fact that the protesting parties waited quietly for nearly a month for a settlement of the dispute, affords a striking instance of the patient and law-abiding character of the citizens of Edinburgh at that period. As this dispute occurred during the minority of Mary Oueen of Scots, the matter was referred to the Earl of Arran, who was then Governor. In response to this appeal he issued the following Edict:-

#### "Gubernator.

"Justice and Justice Clerk and your deputis. We greit you weille. For sameikle as, William Smebreid, Robert Hutchisoune, James Fornet, Thomas Schort, Archibald Dewar, Andro Edgar, George Richardsone Thomas Ramsay, James Downicke, William Purdie, William Quhite, being in warde within the Castle of Edinburgh for alleadged drawing of Quhinzearis in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh in prescence of the

#### lxxxiv THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

Provost and Baillies theirof the xi day of August instant and furth bringing of the Blew Banner of the Blew Blanket in our presence callit the Haly Guist has fundin suretie to underlye the Law for the samyne and for all other Crymes that can be impute to them the x day of October nixt to cum—

"Howbeit as we are informit the sadis personis are innocent of the saidis alleagit Crimis Our Will is Heirfore and for certain utheris reasonabill causis and considerationis moveing us. We charge you strictly and commandis that incontinent efter the sicht hereof ye desist and seis frae all proceeding against the saidis persons or ony otheris craftisman of the said burgh for the saidis allegit Crymis till the day above written.

"Subscrivit with our hand and gevine under the Signet at Haly-rude House the first day of September the yeir of God. One thousand five hundred and forty three yeirs.

JAMES — G."

The whole story, as well as the Earl's Edict, is given in full in Pennecuik's book on the Blue Blanket But as a number of occurrences noted in this volume are not confirmed by any contemporary account, the writer had at first some hesitation in accepting the truth of the narrative. Fortunately, however, the original Edict, bearing the signature of James, Earl of Arran, is in existence yet, and is carefully preserved among the various documents relating to and still in the possession of the Incorporation of Hammermen. Although there is a discreet silence preserved in the City Records, this old document puts the truth of the narrative beyond a doubt; and the non-appear-

ance of the slightest reference to it in their municipal reports is significant of the crushing defeat the magistrates of Edinburgh sustained on this occasion.

Of the eleven men who thus bravely stood up for their oppressed brethren, four of the number were Hammermen. These four had all at some period been acting Deacons, and were therefore well qualified to judge of the effect these restrictive measures would have on the condition of the craftsmen.

One of these Deacons, Thomas Schort, lost his life that same year in defending the city (see accounts for 1543). The fact that this invasion was impending probably accounts for the Earl's action in releasing these men, as there is no doubt that he must have been aware of its imminence, and to have punished them would have provoked an open insurrection on the part of the citizens.

The unsettled state of the country after 1544, rendered of little effect all the trouble taken by the craftsmen to redress their wrongs. In spite of the agitation caused by this protest the Scots Parliament enacted in 1551 another statute even more stringent than any passed before. This law gave the magistrates of every burgh power to compel all craftsmen to give in writing the price of every article they produced, and as this was coupled with an arbitrary clause which dictated to every burgher the number of dishes they should be allowed at their "mess," it is no wonder that the craftsmen murmured.

It is possible that had they been properly represented in the various Town Councils throughout the country their position would have been improved; but, situated as they were, they were practically powerless

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against the malice of their enemies. And again, in 1555, the Scots Parliament was persuaded to pass another statute which rendered still more unbearable their already downtrodden condition.

This law was somewhat peculiar in its construction. for while on the one hand it promised to the crafts increased representation in the Town Councils, yet the election of members was left completely to the then existing civic rulers. Instead of the Deacons of Crafts being chosen, the nominees of the magistrates were allowed to enjoy this honour. These supplementary town councillors were to be called "visitors of crafts"; and as they were the mere puppets of the merchant councillors their existence in no way benefited the crafts. Fortunately, if they did no good, they at least did no harm, as the statute which called them into existence was shortlived. To what extent the crafts agitated for its removal is now unknown; but it is evident that it was strenuously opposed by three of the Edinbugh Deacons of Crafts whose names as we learn were James Young, Cutler, Archibald Denror, Tailor, and David Kinloch, Baxter.

We can well believe that the task of opposing this measure undertaken by these men on behalf of the craftsmen of Scotland was no easy one. But an opportunity unexpectedly arose which promised a fair chance of redress. This opportunity was brought about by a command issued by Mary of Guise ordering a Convention of Burghs to be held at Edinburgh on 15th January 1556. The document summoning this Convention further directed that two Commissioners should be appointed—one

being a merchant, the other a craftsman,—both to be well-known citizens of Edinburgh. This recognition on the Queen's part of the ability of the craftsmen to serve the city for "furthsetting of the common weill," resulted in the election of Thomas Reidpath, Skinner, as one of the Commissioners. His appointment gave great offence to the magistrates, who strongly protested against his election, giving as their reason for this opposition that "insafar as craftismen wer nevir chosin commissinaris of befoir." It would take too long here to enter into an account of the intrigues of the magistrates to defeat the election of this craftsman. Suffice it to say that, in spite of these, Thomas Reidpath was duly elected and attended the Convention in the character of the craftsmen's chosen Commissioner.

The findings of this Convention appear to have given rise to dissatisfaction; and we find that a deputation, consisting of the Provost and certain of the Council, went to Stirling to interview the Queen on the matter. Although Thomas Reidpath's name does not appear in this deputation, it is not improbable that he was given an audience also, as the matter involved was one of great moment to the craftsmen, and it would be interesting had any account been preserved of the instructions he received from his brother craftsmen towards the repeal or modification of the obnoxious "visitors of crafts" law. case, the Oueen caused an Edict to be sent forth and proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh (January 1556) which, as the long quaint minute given in the extracts for that year expresses it, was "ryte honest and pleasant to all the craftsmen."

The Queen's Edict is too long for insertion here;

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but its proclamation was the death-blow to the "visitors of crafts"; and a month later we note in the Burgh Records of the City of Edinburgh that various matters were arranged by the Provost, Baillies, and Council and Deacons of the Crafts.

The craftsmen, no doubt well pleased with the success of their appeal, did not press for representation in the Town Council. This forbearance was rewarded by further attempts to restrict the craftsmen, which called forth another Edict from Mary Queen of Scots in 1564.<sup>1</sup>

Little is heard after 1564 of any further attempts to legislate against or meddle with the craftsmen of Edinburgh; but the whole matter was finally adjusted by the passing of the famous Decreet Arbitral in 1583. In order to show how completely this act met the needs of the case, the second clause is here given.

"The council to consist of Ten Merchants (to wit) The auld Provest, Four auld Baillies Dean of Gild and Treasurer of the next year preceding and three merchants to be chosen to them. And also to consist of eight Craftsmen theirof, six Deacons and two other craftsmen making in all the hail Council Eighteen persons and this by the office men of that year to wit the Provest, Baillies Dean of Gild and Treasurer."

<sup>1</sup> We may here state that, though all the various restrictive acts, dealing with the craftsmen, are to be found in the statute books of the period, no mention occurs in these Acts of Parliament of the Edicts of 1529-43-55-64. The evidence of their existence is preserved in the separate volume of "Acts and Statutes" already referred to. These Edicts may have been issued on the ruler's personal authority, and in response to some private and personal appeal. This probably explains how the Magistrates ventured to ignore or evade them, for, had they been confirmed or issued by Parliament, they would hardly have dared to do it.

#### DEACONS OF HAMMERMEN CRAFT lxxxix

Although the consideration of this Decreet lies somewhat outside of the period strictly covered by the extracts in this book, it is necessary to refer to it here as it marks the successful termination of the long struggle for justice and fair play on the part of the craftsmen of Edinburgh.

As we have briefly tried to show, the continuous withholding from that part of the community which formed the backbone of the nation the right of proper municipal and parliamentary representation was a powerful factor in the discontent which prevailed in Scotland. It is therefore not to be wondered at that they should welcome a movement that aimed at release from conditions which had become unbearable, and which even the good-will and efforts of the reigning sovereign could do little to relieve.

To recount fully the part played by the Deacons of the Hammermen craft in many disputes which arose before 1560 would require a separate volume. But to all who care to look into this curious phase of old burgher life, a perusal of the volumes published by the Scottish Burgh Records Society will reveal on how many occasions the Deacons of the Hammermen, not only in Edinburgh but in other burghs also, made a bold stand, even in the face of unequal and often overwhelming odds, to defend the rights of their Incorporation.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages and burdens under which the crafts laboured during the sixteenth century, they were yet expected to contribute liberally, not only to the taxes and imposts of their respective burghs, but also to the levies or "extents," as they are termed, which were imposed by royal

authority. There appears to have been some recognised arrangement by which every town or district had their share apportioned, the collection of the sum named being left to the magistrates of each respective burgh. In 1556 we find one ordered by Mary of Guise in which Edinburgh was made responsible for the sum of one hundred and sixtyeight pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence. the payment of this the Hammermen contributed thirty-eight pounds six shillings (see accounts for 1556). This sum the Deacon, James Young, paid out of his own pocket. This instance is worthy of note, as demonstrating the wealth of some of these old master craftsmen, for such a sum represented a fair amount of money in those days. Of course in disbursing the money he ran no risk, as he ultimately collected it from the members (as the accounts show); but the fact that he was able to produce it even temporarily shows that he was for those times a man of substance.

We can only here briefly note in connection with the monies lent to the Queen's Grace (see accounts 1549) and the sums paid to the various Regents, that these levies were all cheerfully met by the craftsmen.

We conclude this chapter, by giving for the first time the items of two special contributions made by all the crafts in Edinburgh, which will be interesting as affording a convincing proof of the wealth possessed by this important and worthy section of the community.

Extent of the bulzeon collected and gadderet be ye haill craftis in ye year of God 1576 years and deliverit to James Earl of Morton Regent to our sovereign Lord King James ye Sext.

					4 7767	
DEACONS OF H	AM	ME	RMEI	N CR	AFT	xci
Skinners & Furriers		c j	xx x	lib. xxvj	s vij	d
Tailors		j		xxj		
Baxters			iiij	vij	xiij	iiij
Hammermen .			iiij	ix	viij	ix
Fleshers		e	iij		xiij	ix
Cordwainers .				xliiij	xix	iiij
Goldsmiths .				xl	ix	iij
Masons & Wrights				lv	xj	
Barbers				xx	xiij	
Wabsters, Waulkers	,					
& Bonnet Makers,				xvj	xix	
Summa Totalis		vj	iij	xiij	iiij	iij
		*	£673,	4s, 4d.	(Scots	).

Ane extent of jc. (one hundred pounds) is devided amang ye Craftis as follows :-

				lib.	S	d
Hammermen .				xiij	v	vj
Skinners & Furriers				xx	xviij	
Tailors		• .		xviij	xviij	
Baxters				xiij	iij	
Fleshers				ix		
Cordwainers .		• ,		vj	xiij	iiij
Goldsmiths .				vj		
Barbers				iij	XV	
Wrights & Masons				viij	iij	iiij
Wabsters, Waulkers	&	Bonr	net			
Makers					iiij	iiij
Summa Totalis.			Ane	Hundr	eth Pur	dis.

£100 (Scots).

# NAMES OF THE DEACONS OF THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH FROM 1494 TO 1560.

Name.			Year of Office.
Robert Scheirsmy	t.		1494
Thomas Sparty			1495-1502
Johne Malisoun			1496-1500
Andro Muncur			1497
Thomas Ra .			1498
Johne Letham.			1499
Robert Selkraig			1501-4
Thomas Smy <sup>t</sup>			1503-18
William Auldjoy			1505
Johne Loksmy <sup>t</sup>	۰		1506
Allane Cothram			1507-8-14
William Meill.			1509-10-15
William Smy <sup>t</sup>			1511
William Ra .			1512-13-17-23
Patrik Scot .			1516-24
Cristophur Wynto	un		1519
Hendre Loromor			1519-20
William Smebred			1521-26-31-2-38-41-2
Andro Hume .			1522
Andro Cathkin			1525
William Ray .			1527-34-40
Thomas Craufurd			1528
Johne Huntur			1529
Johne Smy <sup>t</sup> .			1530
Johne Frog .			1533
James Jonstone		•	1535-36-37-41-42-43-47
William Scot.			1539-44-48
Thomas Schort			1543

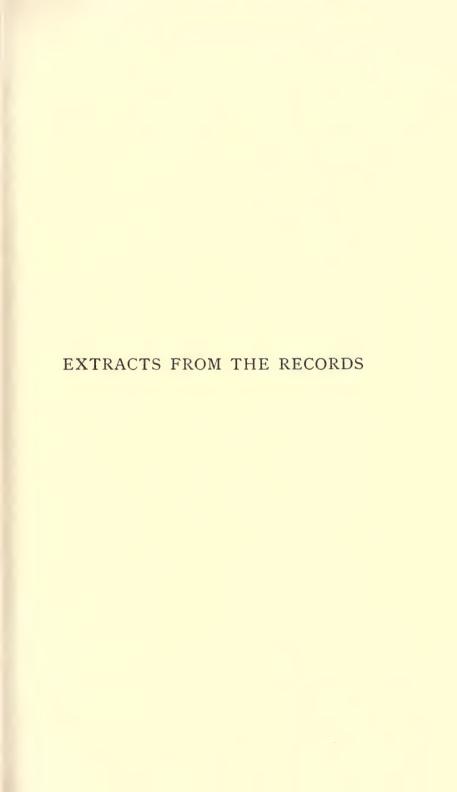
Name.				Year o	f Office.
Mungo Huntar				I 5	45-51
George Peirsoun				15	46-49
James Young .			1	550-2	-3-4-6
Andro Hamyltoun					1555
Johne Rynd .		٠			1557
James Mure .					1558
James Cranstoun					1559
William Harlaw					1560

## TABLE OF SCOTS MONEY.

	Scots	Money		Pence Sterling.
1 penny				$\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\frac{1}{12}$
2 pennies				$=$ I bodle $\frac{1}{6}$
2 bodles				= I plack or groat $\frac{1}{3}$
3 bodles				= I bawbee $\frac{1}{2}$
12 pennies				= I shilling I
20 shillings				= 1 pound 20
13 shillings	and	4 pen	nies	$s = 1 \text{ merk}$ $13\frac{1}{3}$
18 merks of	12 1	ound	3	=one pound sterling

Note.—To reduce Scots money to sterling divide by 12.







# EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE RECORDS OF THE HAMMER-MEN OF EDINBURGH 1494-1583

YE first day of May ye zeir of our Lord j<sup>m</sup>iiij<sup>c</sup> nynty & four zeire

Ye quilk day ye maist pairt of ye hammermen gadderit at Sanct Leonards, weill and riply advisit with haill assent & full election chosit Robert Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Kyrkmaister for this year to come to the haill craft, and yerof ye said craft, with assent deleverit to ye said Robert Saunct Loy's gret box and in it of silver and gold iiij<sup>lib</sup>vjs

Ye samyn day Mathow Dauid has tain Saunct Loys brod for this year to come for xxxiiij s and he has payit beforhand of ye said brod xvijs the other xvijs to be pait at ye feast of Sanct —— next to come, & for broukand it with all proffit as it was of befoir, (its pait)

Here are ye names of ye maisteris of ye craft yat sall conveen & gadder with ye kyrkmaister, which maisteris being for ye proffit and uphaldin of ye altar & guid weill to be maid amang ye craft w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> counsell—

William Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Andre Cauchkryn Robert Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup> William Lokeing

## 1494—continued

Thomas Raa Alexander Quhitlok
David Saidlar Johne Malesoun Younger
Andro Muncur Johne Lathand
Welter Arkill William Meill

Walter Arkill William Meill Andro Buroll John Saidlar

Louk Saidlar
Aland Cochrand
Mathow Dauind
Thomas Welch
William Raa
Johne Stowart
Johne Smyt Pottar

Then follows the sums received in the first quarter including the silver received for the Sanct's "brod" before hand xviis Fra Alex Grayis wif of vis witsunday terme vis viijd " George Fulfurds of his last witxiijs iiijd sunday & martimas annuell . , William Scheirsmyt annuell . xiiis iid xix day of July gotten fra Johne Saidlar Louk Saidlar & Thomas Lorymur of yar last quarteris payments. iiis The some of yis ressait is iiilib viis  $ii^{d}$ 

[Next follows the sums received weekly untill the whole of the 12 weeks in the quarter are accounted for and is summed up as Ye somme of my ressait of this quarter is  $\mathbf{x}^{\text{lib}}$   $\mathbf{v}^{\text{s}}$  &  $i\mathbf{x}^{\text{d}}$ . This is

## 1494—continued

the total sum at the treasurers disposal and the disbursements are as follows, headed thus]

Yis is my deliverand in ye first quarter

	, , , quaree.	
I	tem To S <sup>r</sup> Thomas or chaplane	
	for his Whitsunday fee for ye	
	quhill ye craft ordered me to	
	pay him at ye futtin of Thomas	
	Raas some xxx <sup>s</sup>	
	To Thomas Raa of ye rest of his	
"	some ijlib xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	fra rest awand him xx <sup>s</sup>	1111
"	to iiij men that bare ye standard	
"	· ·	
		b::
"	to ij men that bare ye caddill .	xxxij <sup>d</sup>
"	to iiij men that bare ye torches .	xxxij <sup>d</sup>
33	to ye twa wolotts	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{i}^{ ext{d}}$
"	for making of ye iiij great torches	
	& making of iij great knopps	
	of wax to yame & colouring	
	of yame iiijs	
"	to gilzaun and his androw on corpis	
	pis day & yat day vij days . v <sup>s</sup>	
,,	to ye Prossouins & to ye minstrals	
	& ye bearers in breid & aill on	
	corpis pis day	${f x}$ vij $^{ m d}$
,,	for bringing of ye poyinds fra	
	Thomas Rais hous	$ij^d$
22	for paynting of ye speir of leicht .	$\mathbf{x}ij^{d}$
	on ye viij days quilk yay bare ye	
	banare & ye caddil before ye	

1494—continued		
saym for a gallon of aill at		
yat red through the towne with		
yame and a gallon what yay		
got		xvijd
Item on sownday when ye Prossouins		
was playet for ye king to an		
minstral	ijs	
" to ye men at bare ye banare &	1)	
ye torches yat same day &		
		$iix^d$
aill to yame		IIX
" expensis made at Sanct Loys day		
for viijlb of new wax & ye		
making & paynting of xilbs of		
auld wax & for ye cost of a		
pod of torches that was coft		
be William Loksmy <sup>t</sup> & S <sup>r</sup>		
Thomas extendand to vij <sup>s</sup> &		
iij <sup>d</sup> & William Loksmy <sup>t</sup>		
pait for ye said torches vj.sg		
and iijd ye somme of ye haill		
	$xxxv^s$	$vj^d$
" To ye quoyr (choir)	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" " ye bellis and organis	iij <sup>s</sup>	
" " for fees to Mathou		$\mathbf{xij}^{d}$
" " ye boy for scowering of ye		
hers & dichting of ye floor		
& blawing of ye organis on		
saunct Loys day		xvjd
" to S <sup>r</sup> Thomas our chaplane.		<b>xvii</b> j <sup>d</sup>
" ye bairns of ye quoyre		viijd
" rushes (grass) & keeping of ye		•
altare		$v^d$

1494—continued	
Item for ye trontaill x <sup>s</sup>	
" to Listoun ye belmand	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to John Foullares cheild & drink-	
silver	$vj^d$
" for this buk, papor, & bynding . xis	$ij^d$
" to S <sup>r</sup> Thomas servant for his	
quarters fee v <sup>s</sup>	
Ye somme of my deleverand is	
1S	
My deliverand of ye second quarter	
Item In expensis given to Thomas	
Baucer for mending of ye	
Wolkly how we lok & we	
Wolkly box ye lok & ye	*:d
key	$vij^d$
key	vij <sup>d</sup>
key	vij <sup>d</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>
key	

[Of the whole year, each quarter respectively, the above is a fair extract; and it appears that they met in the Tolbooth to settle the accounts for the year 1494] Robert Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Deacon

#### 1495

On the xj day of May the maist pairt of the Hammermen weill gathert at Sanct Leonards and with full voting chosit Thomas Sparty Dekynd for this zeir to ye hail craft and yerfor deleverit to him Sanct Loys great box and in it xiilib

And on the 28 May Mathow Dauid took Sanct Loys brod at the Dekynd and haill craft for forty shillings he paid xx<sup>s</sup> before hand at the taking of the said brod and ye other xx<sup>s</sup> to be pait viij days befoir ye Dekynd making his compt and ye Dekynd & ye maisteris gevand him a quart of wyne at ye deliverand of ye said money

### Disbursement in the first quarter

Item Expensis given for ij pynts of		
wyne at ye feasting between us		
& ye goldsmyths		$xvj^d$
" Till our ain feasting yat day yat		
they spent amang them	iijs	$ij^d$
" to ye common minstrals of ye town		
yat day that our craft passit to		
Saunct Katrines that playit be-		
fore ye craft	iiijs	$vj^d$
" given to Rab ane day to help us to		
gadder ye silver		$xvj^d$
" for ye making of our bill of ex-		
layur & for ye att making till		
o <sup>r</sup> pairt		$xiij^d$
" Deleverit to Robert Gray at ye		
command of ye craft to sustain		

	1495—continued		
	our ploy (plea) for ye common		
	proffit of ye craftis for or pairt.	xvijs	${ m vj^d}$
12	em on Crystofferis day to ye iiij men	,	
	that bare ye four standards .	viijs	
	to ye ij men that bare ye candle-		
"	hooks		$xxxij^d$
	to ye iiij men that bare ye four		mmij
"			$xxxij^d$
	torches to ij minstrals that rede with us		AAAIJ
23		$v^s$	
	that day at ye prossouin .	V	
"	for dichting of or great torch &		
	paynting of yame to Johyn	****	
	Mayne	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
"	ye men that bare ye banares &		••••4
	torches & candilhooks in aill .		$\mathbf{x}$ iii $\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
,,	on ye viij day when ye servands		
	zred thro ye town to ye cheild		1
	that bare ye banares in drink .		$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
,,	ye same day to a minstral before		
	ye craft	ijs	
"	for wax on Sanct Loys day		
	torches, hers, & cadills .	$xiv^s$	
,,	on Sanct Loys day to ye quoir .	iiijs	
	for scouring of ye hers & organis		
	blawing		$\mathbf{x} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
22	to Mathow		$xij^d$
	to Sir Thomas		xvij <sup>d</sup>
	to ye bairns of ye quoir		vij <sup>d</sup>
	• •		-

Ye third day of July j<sup>m</sup>iiij<sup>e</sup> nynty & fif zeirs. Ye quhilk day anont ye debait movit betwix Mathow Dauid & Thomas Quhit ye said ij per-

#### 1495—continued

souins has chosin betwix yame to be honourable counsellers & to retract above anent all debaits movit betwix yame ye persouns writtin yat is to say for ye said Mathow Dauid. Thomas Broun, Andro Wandcrou & Robert Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> & for ye said Thomas Quhit Andro Burrell, Wat Arkill & William Raa & Johne Malesoun oversman Ye said Mathow & Thomas sworn till abyd at ye ordinanse & deleverance anent all debaits Ye quhilk persouns weill & riply advisit accordingly has ordained & deleverit yat ilk ane of yame tak yeother be ye hands & ask each others forgiveness and to forgif all rancours & malis bygane And in tyme to come to leif & shew charitie ilk ane till another & neuer more have ony strife between yame

And accordingly yay ordain & deleveris yat quhilk of yame mak ony brok till another, in tyme to come, or yin wounds deid, or yat yar servands, or cheilds, yat yay may lait be It beand reply ajustit with suffienct witness, ye said faltors and broukeris sall pay without ony fauor (favour) witin xx dayis twa stain of Walx to Sanct Loyis altar

And ye said Mathow & Thomas has given yair bodily auchts (oaths) till abyd at ye samyn fra yis day furcht, before ye witness, Thomas Raa, Johne Wyndeyett, Adam Wilsoun, Johne Lorymur, Sir Thomas Linlithgou chaplane and others

Item For rushes	to	spread	about	ye	
altar .					iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye belmon					iiijd

1495—continued	
Item for breid & wyne on Sanct Loys	
day & to ye trontiall	viij <sup>d</sup>
,, for ye trontiall $1  cdot x^s$	
" to Cuthbert Young yat day we	
passit throu ye town for his labours	:d
, to Cuthbert Young ij days he zreid	$xvj^d$
with us ijs	
" to Sir Thomas of his whitsunday	
fee xxx <sup>s</sup>	
" to David Plumbar of his quarter	
payands v <sup>s</sup>	
The discharge for the second quarter	
Item In expensis till a minstral to	
gang with our banare on Sanct Gelis day	$\mathbf{x}ij^d$
given for cords to ye lamp of vij	XIJ
fathoms	viij <sup>d</sup>
,, to ye servands that zreid with us that	****
day we zreid to ye kirk of field.	viij <sup>d</sup>
" given to Sir Thomas his yeir bar-	
gain for ye clais washing ex-	
tending to ye altar as ye craft	
ordered yearly for them iiij's	
" to him to buy his Botyins with at	
ye command of ye craft iiijs	
" to David Plumbar servand for his quarter fee v <sup>s</sup>	
quarter fee v <sup>s</sup> Given ye day of ye count making	
to ye beidman at Sanct Leonards	
<sup>1</sup> (Thirty daily masses.)	

#### 1495—continued

that kepis ye kirk at ye qumand
of ye craft . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>

Item for ye expensis maid apon ye lett
that we half to ye provest for
ye seill & to Henrie Strachaulin

1496

XXXS

& ye cleirk yat wrait it .

The viij day of May anno J<sup>m</sup>iiij<sup>e</sup> Nynty & sex zers The quhilk day ye maist p<sup>t</sup> of ye haill craft of ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit & weill & riply advisit and w<sup>t</sup> full electoun chosit Johne Malesoun younger Dekyn & kirkmaist<sup>r</sup> for yis zer to come and ye said Johne and ye haill craft ressavit full count & rekyning fra Thomas Sparty dekyn & kirkmaister of ye zer bygand And ye samyn tyme ye foresaid Thomas Sparty as dekyn of befor deleverit ye said gret box of Sanct Loy & in it xviij lib xij<sup>s</sup>

Ye vij day of May Thomas Broun profferit in the name and on ye behalf of David Hailes for this year to come, for Sanct Loys brod xlj<sup>s</sup> & vj<sup>d</sup> and then it was rouppit amang ye haill craft, gif ony man wald gif mair & na man wald gif mair & yen Thomas Broun tuk ye said brod for ye haill craft for all ye days of ane yeir

[Expenses much the same as last year]

The namis of ye masteris for yis zeir

Thomas Sparty Johne Pott older Robert Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Robert Muncur

#### 1406—continued

Alex<sup>r</sup> Quhitlok Thomas Ouhit Mathow Danind Thomas Welch Steven Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Thomas Broun Wat Arkill George Fulfurd Alexand Cauchkrin David Saidlar John Lechand Johne Meill Louk Saidlar Henrie Dow Andro Burrell Patrik Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Robert Muncur Thomas Ra Robert Wittin

Also ye samyn day Sir Thomas Linlitgou chaplane movnyt hym to ye craft that his fie was to ye less

and vair apon gaif his petitioun to ye craft

He beand removit ve haill maisteris be ye maist effert weill & riply advisit considerit yat it was neidfull & proffetable to ask his fee And wt ane voice ordainit frahin furcht that he suld half zeirlie to his fee four punds as lang as he make guid service & pleases ye craft such lyke as he has done hitterto

#### 1497

Ye vij day of May anno Imiiijc & nynty seven zers. Ye quhilk day ye mast pt of ye haill craft of ye Hamvrmen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards riply & weill advisit & wt full electioun chosit Andro Muncur Dekyn and Kerkmaister for vis zer to come and to resaive full count and rekyning by Whitsunday fra Johne Malesoun togidder with Sanct Loys box & other deuties yat was deleverit to him.

Ye xv day of May Anno ye nynty vij zer ye

1497—continued

quhilk day Johne Malesoun younger in ye hall of ye Blak Frers gaiff full count and rekyning of all soumes of money gotten in & ressavit be him before ye maist  $p^t$  of ye maisters of ye craft weill heard & understood and he has deleverit of fine silver to put in ye gret box sax pounds  $v^s$ 

Ye samyn day deleverit to Andro Muncur & put in ye gret box vj pundis and xvj<sup>s</sup> in his hands to buy altar towellis and ye samyn day put in ye gret box in ye hail in gold and silver xxiij lib xij<sup>s</sup>

Yair are ye namis of ye maisteris chosen be ye Dekyn Andro Muncur till gwand when neidfull tyme is, to gwan about all guidly materis (matters) for ye honor of ye haill craft

Alexand Cauchkrin
Robert Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup>
Thomas Sparty
Thomas Raa
Johne Malesoun younger
Johne Letham
Robert Muncur
Andro Burrell
Thomas Broun
Wat Arkill

George Fulfurd Steven Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Louk Saidlar Alexand Quitlok Johne Saidlar Johne Adhnay Alain Cauchkrin Johne Smy<sup>t</sup> John Pott elder Thomas Welch

1497

Item Memorandum ye x day of
December ye maist p<sup>t</sup> of ye
honorabill & worshipfull men
of the hammermen craft weill
gadderit in the chepl of the
Blak frires chosit amang yame

I497—continued

with haill consent v willing to choose & gat mak an honourabill mort claith to serf ye haill craft and for to make price & payment yerfor in ye name of the haill craft is to say Alexand Cauchkrin Thomas Broun Robert Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Thomas Dornwik Thomas Sparty Johne Malesoun George Fulfurd Andro Muncur Devknd and Sir Thomas Linlitgou chaplane Thomas Ra, John Lathom ye quilk appointed to mak with Gerrard De Haustan anonent ye brodering of ye said claith by his wife and ye weaving .

1t	em Given for ij ymagis of saunct		
	Eligy ilk ymage v crouns silver	$ m v^{lib}$	
,,	for vj crowns & hamors to ye		
	said clait of fine gold & silver		
	ye price of ilk pair vj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ye		
	somme	$xl^s$	
,,	for iij —— and through yame the		
	price of the pair xx <sup>d</sup> ye somme		
	of ye haill	v <sup>lib</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	
,,	for vj ounce of silk to mak ye		
	fringes of ye price of ye ounce		
	iij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> and ye somme	xvj <sup>s</sup>	$ij^{d}$

I 497—continued Item for weaving of vame  $x1^s$ " for vi ell of welvet ye price of ye ell ijlib iijs ye somme of ye haill . xijlib xvijs welvet is " for iiij ell of worsait to mak ye pandakillrs of ye price of ye ell xiijs ye somme is . xvis " for and bolt of fustand containing xl ell to lynn ye said mort clait with ve price of ve bolt. xxxs " for sewing of ye welvet togidder . viiid Item at diffrent tymes given out at or first common making & at ye dresing of our ymagis and of ye fashoning of ye said clait expendit in wyne, ail, & breid in ve said Gerrards house be ve said maisteris be ye maist pt of vame . vis viiia Ye haill somme of ye mort clait is thirty pounds sexteen shillings a penny less Item ressavit herof be ye foresaid maisteris furth of saunt Loys box to ye bying of ye said clait twenty four pounds seven shillings & v pence Suma resting awand of it vjlib viijs vijd

Yame are ye vi men chos-

ing to keep ye mort clait

# 1497—continued

Thomas Ra Alexand Cauchkrin Andro Muncur Johne Letham Thomas Broun

#### 1498

Ye vij day of May in ye zeir of God jmiij ninty & viij zer ye maist pt of craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards wt full electioun chosit Thomas Ra kirkmaister for yis zer to gadder and inbring ye proffets & dewties to Sanct Eligius altar

# 1498 From the 1st quarter accompt

Item give to ye pinors to bring up ye window fra ye Blakfriars .  " for painting of ye candilheids to James Chalind to lay yame		iiij <sup>d</sup>
with oil colloure	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for laying over of iiij torches with		
yellow colour to James ye		
payntor	ijs	
" to Gelzaun & his cheild to play		
before ye banner	iijs	
" to ye iiij men that bare ye banner	viijs	
" to ye ij men that bare ye great		
candilheids		$xxxij^d$
" to ye four men that bare ye torches		$xxxij^d$
" for ail & breid to ye men that		
bare ye banner		$\mathbf{x}$ iij $^{ ext{d}}$

	1498—continued		
Ite	em to horse & his vj days keep &		
	to ye procession of corpis day.	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
••	to gilzeaun & his cheild ye viij day	ijs	
	to ye common pypares ye viij day	- 5	xijd
	for v quarters of ail ye viij day		,
"	amanst yame that bare ye		
	banare quhen yay cam hame .		$xx^d$
••	on Saunt Loys day given to ye quoir	iiijs	
	to ye bellis & orgains	iijs	
	to Willi Calbiring for sense .	,	$xii^d$
	to Will for ye hers scowering &		
"	orgains blawing		$xvij^d$
	to ye bairns of ye quoir		viijd
	to Sir Thomas		xvijd
	for rushes & oil doly		iiij <sup>d</sup>
	for breid & wyne to ye trountaill		$v^{d}$
	for ye trontiall doying	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
	given to Johyn Pyper for wax on		
	Sanct Eligis mass for torches		
	new wax making & paynting		
	of our auld wax	$xxx^s$	vijd
22	To Sir Thomas for his quarters		-
•	payment	$xx^s$	
"	to ye servand for his quarter pay-		
	ment	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
,,	Given to ye servands for ye keys of		
	the tolbucht & for ye fyre ye		
	day of the count making		$\mathbf{x}ij^{\mathrm{d}}$
,,	for viij pynts of oil and a chopin		
	ye somme is	$vj^s$	
,,	To Sir Thomas of his quarter pay-		
	mont	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	

#### 1498—continued

$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$

#### 1499

Ye fyft day of May in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>iiij<sup>c</sup> ninety and ix yere ye quhilk day John Letham is chosen Dekynd and kyrkmaistor for this zeir be full election to ye hammermen and to be dilligent leal & true for all ye dayes & times of ye said zeir

Yame ar ye masteris chosen to be at ye gadderin to fortify ye said Dekyn when neids be & to gif leill counsel for ye guid of ye craft

Thomas Raa
Andro Muncur
Walter Arkill
Johne Malesoun
Thomas Smycht
Steven Loksmyt
Alex <sup>r</sup> Quhitlok
Alex <sup>r</sup> Cauchran
Johne Saidlair
Henry Lorymour
Rob <sup>t</sup> Scheirsmyt
Thomas Sparty

Thomas Welch
Louk Saidlair
Johne Smyt
Johne Dornwalk
William Douglich
James Bow
Robert Watten
Patrick Scheirsmyth
Thomas Quhit
Alain Cochrain
William Adamson

1499—continued

Also ye same day ye masteris of ye craft has passit to Sir Thomas & ordained John Letham Dekyn to gtint & pay to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas for his wagis quhar he wants and yay beand lawfully warynt shall pay him viij<sup>d</sup> for ilk dayis waiges And yai that payit not ye weeks penny to ye Deykn & his servands to tak again ye next ilk walk

#### 1500

Ye x day of Mai ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup> five hundreth zeir ye maist pairt of ye Hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard with full electioun chosit Andro Muncur Dekynd and Kyrkmaister to ye said Hammermen for ye proffit & guid weill of ye said craft and reparaling & uphalding of ye needfull things for gadder silver down at Sanct Loyis altar in Sanct Gelis kirk

Vis is my deliverand of ye first q<sup>r</sup>

Item At ye commands of ye mast<sup>s</sup>
of ye craft appoint & delibrit
upon ye cost & expensis of
ye freemen bringing hame ye
banare, and giving powder,
and by expensis maid ye day
of our bringin it with ye
expensis of our play yat morn,
ye somme is . . . ijlibxiij
,, to another expensis upon corpus
pis day and upon ye octave day

to play before ye banare and ye

 $x^3$ 

craft yay twa dais .

I FOO continued	
I 500—continued	
Item to ye iiij men that bare ye four	
standards in harness apon corpis	
pis day & ye octave day ilk	
man in ye somme	viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye ij men that bare ye great	•
candilheids	$xxxij^d$
" to ye four men that bare ye four	
torches	xxxij <sup>d</sup>
" for flowers & pak threid yat day.	vjd
	Vj
" for breid & ail that past wt ye	••4
banare on corpus pis day .	xij <sup>d</sup>
" on ye octave day quhen ye banares	
come in, amang ye men that	
bare yame, & to ye minstrals	
in ail	$xvj^d$
" on Sanct Loys day to ye quoir .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye bellis & organis ye same	•
day	<b>i</b> ij <sup>d</sup>
" to Will Dalrumpill for scowering	
of ye hers & blawing of ye	
organis & oil doly to ye	
scowering of ye hers	::d
	xviij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye bairns of ye quoir	viij <sup>d</sup>
" to Sir Thomas for his waigis &	
to ye Wyne	xviij <sup>d</sup>
" for rushis & pak threid	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to ye belman	<b>i</b> iij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye trontail doying	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$
" for ye lok making & ye key of	
ye litil box to John Aloxrson .	$xvj^d$
" To Sir Thomas for his quarters	,
payment	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$

#### 1500—continued

Ye names of ye quarter masters and their servands yat payand q<sup>t</sup> to Andro Muncur

John Alexsvon William Auldjoy Robert Kreze George Stowart William Saidlar Symon Glassinder Andro Cauchkrin Johne Welch William Jamesoun Symon Cauchran Andro Blak Henrie Dou Johne Letham Thomas Broun John Softlaw John Smyt Robin Spens Robin Bryde Walt Redpath Johne Cokburn Pait Neill James Fur Louk Saidlar David Rabak Alandre Ranald John Kibbill James Scheirsmyt Johne Dorwik Patk Craufurd

James Graham Thomas Sparty William Scheirsmyt David Mauchland William Daucileict Thomas Smyt Saidlar Robert Selkrig James Hart Andro Blakburn William Welch Johne Pott William Ouht Alex<sup>r</sup> Cow John Wilsoun David Halik William Meill James Lokcuy<sup>r</sup> William Farule William Gilles Thomas Smyth Johne Malesoun Johne Smyt Robert Liell Stevin Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Johne Loksmy<sup>t</sup> William Caruakin Thomas Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Johne Byuyin John Johnstoun

John Hendsoun John Pumfra Hendre Lorymur

[All the above are credited with the sum of xij<sup>d</sup> and a x before each name as having paid

On the third quarter of this year the following is noted in the receipts]

vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

 $xl^s$ 

Ye twenty day of May in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup> fif hundrecht Ye quilk day ye persouns underwritten yat is to say Androu Muncur Deyknd & Johne Letham & Johne Malesoun Robert Selcraig Thomas Smyth William Meill Thomas Sparty John Pow Louk Saidlair William Adamson Steven Loksmyth has ordaint & constitut confourm to att maid befoir for upsett of ye persouns set up in yis wise that ilk burgis air & craftismans soun pay xx<sup>s</sup> & all oyers to pay xl<sup>s</sup> & ye payment heirof to be maid & pait ye tain half ane zeir & ye other half ain another zeir

"Ye same day John Byuyin is oblist be ye faucht in his body to gtent & pay to ye Dekynd & maistris of ye Hammermen to

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#### 1501

Robert Selkrig

Ye ix day of May in the zeir of God a thousand five hundred and ane zeir ye maist pairt of hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard & chosit wt full electioun ye forsaid Robert Selkrig to be Dekin and Kirkmaister for yis zeir & deleverit him ye box & buk with banare, mort clait, & caddilheids and all of Sanct Loyis geir And yat after ye said Robert deleverit ye thrie keys of ye box ane till Andro Muncur ane to William Meill & ane to John Loksmyt

ijď
$ij^d$

1 50 1 — continued		
Item Fra James Gramys wyfe & Alex Grais wyfe of yair Whitsunday		
annuel	xiijs	$iiij^d$
" frae John Welch of his q <sup>t</sup> payment		$xxx^d$
" · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Yis is my deliverand of ye first quan	rter	
Item given to gilzand of romayin of	,	
ye iij lib mair nor was gottin		
amang ye craft		$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
" for gwin powdar	iiijs	$vj^d$
" for ij hors to ye ij men that bare	_	-
ye caddlesticks apon ye sevin-		
day from corpus pis day before		
ye craft		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to ye tawboyuar & fidlar on		
corpus pis day that playit before		
ye craft	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" corpus pis day to iiij men that bare	,	,
ye iiij standarts in harness &		
ye octave day ilk man ij <sup>s</sup> ye		
somme	viijs	
" to ye ij men that bare ye gret	****	
caddelheads		xxxij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye iiij men that bare ye torches		xxxij <sup>d</sup>
" on corpus pis day for a gallon of		22.22.13
ail & ij mayn bred that zred		
thro ye toun w <sup>t</sup> ye banares .		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" for a gallon of ail at ye Disioun		AA
amang yame that bare ye banare		
and caddilheads and ye		
minstralis		$xvj^d$
		AVJ
" upon ye octave day for ij quarters		

I 501—continued		
of ail & ij mayne bred gangand		
thro ye toun with ye prossioun		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
Item Amang yame quhild yay come I		
gallon of ail		$xvj^d$
" ye day that we brot in—for iiij hors		-
to ye iiij men that bare ye banare	iiijs	
" yat day or ye giduars and ye men	,	
in harness and minstrals zreid		
furwicht for a gallon of ail		
amang yame		$xvj^d$
" for a gallon coft that yay come		111)
hame amangst yame all		$xvj^d$
" for bickis till our craft that met		Avj
us upon ye burrow muir	ijs	
us upon ye burrow mun	1)	
On Sanct Eloyis Day		
Item To ye quoir		iiij <sup>d</sup>
,, to bellis & organis		iiij <sup>d</sup>
		xij <sup>d</sup>
" to Sir Thomas to ye Wyne.		xvij <sup>d</sup>
" " Dalrumpill for scowering of ye		
hers & lamps & blawing of		
ye organis & oil doly to ye		
hers		xvij <sup>d</sup>
" for rushis & pakthreid		vj <sup>d</sup>
" to ye bairns of ye quoir		viijd
" for ye Trountail	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	,
" for bred & wyne to ye trontail .		$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to ye belmon to gang thro ye town		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye knoppis of ye gret torchis		
& making of ye ij flowers to		
ye heids	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	

I 50 I —continued		
Item for ij lib iij vunc to ye twa caddil		
Sanct Loys & Sanct Leonaris		
of new wax ekit to ye ald wax		
ye p <sup>r</sup>	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	vij <sup>d</sup>
" for iiij lib new wax ekit to ye altar	•	V 1.J
eaddil		$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" for ij 3 lib caddil to ye trontail .		$xxx^d$
		XXX
" for a pair of torchis wayand viij lb	**s	****d
iiij vunce ye price	$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{s}}$	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for making & paynting of our	**0	****
auld wax	$ij^s$	viij <sup>d</sup>
" to Sir Thomas for his quarteris		
payment	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" to ye Servand for his quarteris		
payment	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
Via is my deliverend in we third an		
Yis is my deliverand in ye third qu	arter	
Item To John of Couchwik for making		
of twa new caddil agains pasch		
of or ain wax		$xij^d$
" to Sir Thomas for his q <sup>t</sup> payment		
yis quarter	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" to ye servand for his quarteris		
payment	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" to Sir Thomas for a pynt of oil		
that John Malesoun gat, oil that		
he pay't afterwards		vij <sup>d</sup>
,, for clothing & keiping of our		V 1)
silver at ye washing of ye kirk		
& covering with claithis &		
drinksilver to ye men that		••4
wachit it		$xij^d$

# I 501—continued Item to twa cheldis to wach ye hers about ye altar after ye wachin . iiijd ,, for making of caddil that yay broke at ye altar . . . . iiijd

#### 1502

Ye viij day of ye month of May ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> and ij zeirs ye maist pairt of ye hammermen well gadderit at Sanct Leonards riply advisit & chosit be free electioun Thomas Sparty, Dekin & kirkmaister for yis zeir till contine for ane zeir

Ye xxij day of May ye zeir forsaid in prese of ye maisteris at Sanct Leonards weill gadderit roupit Sanct Loyis bred quhat wald gif maist for it And then Thomas Crauford profferit & tuk ye said breid for ane zeir and yis day quhill beltane day or ye sunday yerof for xxiijs in ye zeir

	My deliverand of ye third quarter
	Item Deleverit to Javidson for ye
	fyre & ye keys of the Tolbucht
xij <sup>đ</sup>	ye day of our count making .
	" on Sanct Loys day ye morning of
	Sanct Androwis day given to ye
iiij <sup>d</sup>	quoir
iij <sup>d</sup>	" for bellis & orgains
	" to Dalrumpill for scowering of ye
	hers oil doly & blawing of
xvij <sup>đ</sup>	ye orgains
	" to Sir Thomas to ye wyne for his
<b>x</b> vij <sup>d</sup>	silver
<b>x</b> ij <sup>d</sup>	" to Willia Stanli for ye scens .

1502—continued		
Item to ye bairns of ye quoir		$viij^d$
" to ye trontiall doying	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" to ye belmon to gang thro ye toun		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for holings fra Roslying at Sanct		
Loys mass		$vj^d$
" new wax ekit till or ald wax for		
ye iij altar caddil & for ij pair		
of torches & ij xlib. caddil to		
ye trontiall & making and		
paynting of or ald wax at Sanct		•.4
Loys mass	xxixs	$vj^d$
" for bred & wyne to ye trontiall		$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$
doying		V
" to ye servands to tak poynds for or annuel		<b>ii</b> ij <sup>d</sup>
,, for viij pynt of oil ye pynt viij <sup>d</sup> ye		111)
somme is	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Sir Thomas for his qr payment	XX <sup>S</sup>	111)
" to Sir Thomas for ye clais washing	AA	
yis zeir		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to David Craufurd for his fee .	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	)
This is my delivrand of ye forth qua	arter	
Item to ye ij servands yat zeid thro		
ye toun $w^t$ us	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye man that bare ye poinds		
& his creill		$vij^d$
" to minstrals yat day of Dekyn		
chosing & to Cloffas	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" to Sir Thomas of his q <sup>r</sup> payment.	$xx^s$	
" to ye servands quarter payment		
allowit in his upset	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	

I 502—continued	
Item for paynting of Sanct Loys brod	
yes tyme twelmonth qut we tuk	
y as ay the amount que in a case	

yes tyme twelmonth qut we tuk
it . . . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>
" to ye Dekin Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> to pay
ye minstrals jacat & hois, a
fraunch crown, to John of Couchwik for ye making of our
altar caddil at pasch . . viij<sup>d</sup>

" to ye same man for ane roll of wax of viij vunce to ye mass .

# 1503

 $xv^d$ 

Ye xxij day of May in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> iij zeirs ye maist pairt of ye hammermen weill gadderit in ye Blak fryres ressavit full count & rekynin fra Thomas Sparty Dekyn of his zeirs count baith of his ressavit & deliudranc weill herd & allowit & all thyngs quhat has, ye said Thomas put in ye gret box iiij lib & ij lib xiij<sup>s</sup> & v<sup>d</sup> & deleverit to Thomas Smyt to be grandit to ye altar & lous o<sup>r</sup> chairges with

Maisteris namis yat payit quartre xijd each

Andro Muncur
Alex<sup>d</sup> Muir
Robert Kerzot
William Adamsoun
Symon Glasfurd
Johne Welch
Andro Cauchkrin
Alain Cauchran
Andro Blak

Thomas Burin
Andro Burell
Thomas Smyt saidlar
Robin Spens
Hendre Lorymur
Walter Reidpit
David Rabuk
Louk Saidlar
Alexd Ranald

#### 1503—continued

Henrie Doo Johne Letham Patk Craufurd Johne Dornwik **James Graham** Johne Finlech William Sheirsmyt James Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup> Pait Neil Cuthbert Smy<sup>t</sup> David Maitland Johne Pumfra William Dauglech Robert Selkrig **James Hart** Johne Wilsoun William Welch Johne Pottar Alexd Low Thomas Freland Andro Blakburn William Quhit Andro Bowok William Davidsoun James Kaipunt William Meil

Harie Smy<sup>t</sup> Robert Wilsoun David Halis James Smyt James Lokcart Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> Johne Malisoun Robert Leill William Gillis Stepen Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Johne Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Johne Johnsoun Johne Hendersoun Robin Heigh William Banantin Johne Byuyin Johne Smy<sup>t</sup> Thomas Sheirsmy<sup>t</sup> William Raa William Auldjoy Johne Wod Johne Alexersoun William Smy<sup>t</sup> James Smyt arrow heid makor Thomas Smyt cutlar

Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> Deking in ye zeir of God l<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and thre zers

The vij day of May ye zer forsaid ye maist pairt of the Hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct

1503—continued

Leonards with full election chosit Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> Dekin to ye hammermen craft for this zeir to come with full power in ye said office siclyke as use & justice has tint by Deykins in tymes bygain

This is my deliverand in ye first quarter

It	em For Robart our talberours jacat		
	of all costinain for maid till him	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
,,	for a pair of hois of red caesay till		
	him	viij <sup>s</sup>	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
"	for a pappare of silk to mend our		
	banare		$iij^d$
"	for ij punds of powder deleverit to		
	ye Abbot and to ye abbot at		
	command of ye craft	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
"	for poynits to ye harness and to		
	put on yair geir with		iij <sup>d</sup>
"	by corpus pis day & ye octave		
	day to Gilzean yay ij dayis .	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
33	to Clofas to play on ye great	9*0	
	buzoon	ijs	
"	For ye half of Sir Thomas		
	jacket of chaunlot	xx cr	oun
	On Sanct Loys day		
	[Disbursements much the same a	s 1502]	
	For ane instrument of sasin of		
3)	Robert Sheirsmy <sup>t</sup> annuell &		
	Robert Sheirsmy annuell &		

Ye xvj day of May quhen ye Dekyn ressavit ye box it was statuit yat quhat tyme the Deykin was

x crouns

William Sheirsmyt.

## 1503—continued

chairgit or happened to be chairgit for ye haill craft and ye servands wayarnit ye said masteris lawfully and vay compeared not as vay was warinyt vay havand na lawfull excuse yay shall pay ilk tyme that yay are absent to Sanct Loys altar ye price of half a pound of wax And at ilk quarter tym, and haill pound of wax without any favour

#### 1504

Ye xij day of ye month of Mey in ze zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> & four zeirs Ye same day ye maist p<sup>t</sup> of ye craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards wt full election chosit Robert Selkrik Deking for yis next zer to come & ye ressavit full count & reknyin fra Thomas Smyt Deking his zer bygain & all his count heard & understood baith of his ressavit & deleverant for vis zeir bygain swa has ye said Thomas put in ye box vlib xxxvjs & viijd & deleverit to ve said Robert Selkrik Deking

[Disbursements much the same as 1502]

#### 1505

Ye third day of the month of May anno dom jmvc and fyve zeir ye quhilk day ye hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard & chosit be full election William Auldjoy Deking for this zer to come & yerfor deleverit till him ye day of Robert Selcraigs compt making ye great box ye buk, banare, standards, candellheids, & other

#### 1505—continued

graichts pertaining to Sanct Loys in Andrew Muncurs foir hous ye xvij day of ye said month and has deleverit ye keys of ye great box ane to Robert Cuclar ane to Thomas Sparty and ane to John Malesoun

Also ye said day Sanct Loys brod was roupit quha wald gif maist for it & Thomas Craufurd tuk it for xxiij<sup>cr</sup> & to pay or ye said Deking mak his compts be ye faucht in his body

Ye names of ye masteris to gang with ye Deking quha need bees & to gang throw ye toun wt him

Robert Selkrig	Sandre Bow
Andro Muncur	Andro Blak
Thomas Furycht	Alain Cauchran
William Furycht	Louk Saidlar
Stevin Loksmy <sup>t</sup>	John Letham
John Loksmy <sup>t</sup>	Andro Burrol
John Malesoun	William Meill
John Pumfra	William Raa
Thomas Sparty	

This is my deleverent of the first quarter

Item given to Gilzand talberour on		
corpus xpi day & ye octave		
day	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" to Clofois for to play on ye great		
buzoon	ijs	
" to Robin Hay ond ye octave day.		xij <sup>d</sup>
" for bearing of ye four banaris yat		
ij days in harness	viijs	
" to ij men that bare ye candillheid		$xxxij^d$

1 505—continued	
Item to ye iiij men that bare ye four	
torchis	$xxxij^d$
" to ye ij Wolotts	$xvj^d$
" at the furtht passing of them that	-
bare this geir in aill	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" in wyne aill & bred on corpus	•
xpi day throw ye gait	$xvi^d$
" on ye octave day at their journey-	,
ing in aill	$xvj^d$
" Yat same day passant throw ye	, J
gait in aill	$xvj^d$
" for poynts (pins) & pakthreid .	vij <sup>d</sup>
" to Herod iiij	s
" to his twa dactures (daughters) . ij	
" to ye v buythis vj	
Sanct Loys day	
Item to ye quoir iiij	s
" for bellis & organis iij	
" to Will Dalrumpill for scowering	
of ye hers	$xvij^d$
" to Sir William for his labours .	xvijd
" to Willi Stanli for scens	xij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye bairns of ye quoir	viij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye lad that kepit ye altar .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for rassis & pakthreid	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for bred & wyne to ye trontall .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye trontall x	-
" to ye belman	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Sir Thomas of his quarter pay-	)
ment xx	s
	7 <sup>S</sup>

# 1505—continued

Item to John Borthwik for wax at myd summar ekit to ye iij candelles	
[for ye] altar v lb ye price .	xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
" for twa half lb candillis to ye	
trontall	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" for and pair torchis wayand ix1b	
and half xij <sup>s</sup>	$ix^d$
" for and emot to ye ground stand.	$iix^d$
This is my deleverant of the third quarter	
Item To Jardam	viij <sup>d</sup>
" to James Smy <sup>t</sup> for making of ye	
key of ye box	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for and clait above ye Sancts hedis	
& for frengois till it & for	••••d
making of ye same iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane stick of demeostay xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	
" for half and ely jukit white treilzo ijs " for twa dosand Red Ribands .	xvid
"	xvj
" for making of ye mort clatis to Alex Howing v <sup>s</sup>	
" twa pair torchis again Sanct Loyis	
day wayand xiij <sup>lb</sup> ye price ye	
lb xvj <sup>d</sup> ye somme xviij <sup>s</sup>	viijd
" ekit to ye iij candellis of ye altar	
iij <sup>lb</sup> viij ounce & ekit to ye	
candell heids vj ounce and a	
row of wax x <sup>s</sup>	
" half pound candill to ye dirge &	
faull mass v <sup>s</sup>	
" giffing to Sir William Brouan for	
ye scompis of ye candillis that	

I 505—continued		
stand upon ye beir yat petaind		
to ye prouest		$xij^d$
Item to ye quoir upon Sanct Loyis day	iiijs	
" for belles & orgains	iijs	
" to Will Dalrumpell		xvijd
" to Stanli for scens		$xij^d$
" to ye bairns of ye quoir		viijd
" to Sir William		xvij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye quoir for ye saull mass &		
dirge sang on ye morand after		
Sanct Loys day	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye eking furtht of ye laif		
trontall	iiij <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye great bell ryinging	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye belman for pasing throw ye		
town to ye f(a)ull mass & dirge		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to William Stanli for ye silver		
candelsticks to ye dirge		viij <sup>d</sup>
" to Dalrumpill for his fee at ye		
same dirge		iiij
" for and pair crowatts to Alex"		
Muir	iijs	
" to Sir William for his q <sup>t</sup> payment	$xx^s$	
" to James Smyt servand for his qt		
fee	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
This is the expens maid of ye Hers		
Item Deleverit to Cuthbert Smy <sup>t</sup> to buy Irin	1:::s	
" to ye said Cuthbert for his fee	xliij <sup>s</sup>	
" for a plait to mak a pattern to ye	$xl^s$	
grownie (crowns)		::::d

1 505—continued	
Item for ye lottis drawing to ye	
chessewing to Alex Chalmers . i	j <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
" for bareing of ye hers therof fra	
Cuthbert Smy <sup>t</sup>	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
" to Cuthbert Smy <sup>t</sup> of drink silver	
at ye command of ye craft .	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for wir	iij <sup>d</sup>
" for takace	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to Ambros Meill v <sup>lib</sup>	
" to Alex Chalmer vlib	*c
" for leid ii	
	<b>j</b> s :::d
" to ye wricht	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye bodemmying of ye padnis .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
C1:- :d C	J
bering ij <sup>d</sup>	iij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye instrument taind apon Pait	11)
Bigholm at ye upputting of ye	
hers	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for a gad iron that held up ye hers	,
to John Caurror of all costman	
& workmanship x	<b>j</b> s
Somme of my deleverent	
is	j <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

## 1506

The x day of the month May ye zeir of God one thousand fif hundreht & sax zeir ye Hammermen craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards chosit be full

#### 1506—continued

election John Loksmy<sup>t</sup> Deking & Kirkmastor for this zeir to come and yerfor deleverit to him ye box ye buk & banare & standarts candellheid & other graith pertaining to ye craft & to Sanct Loys in Andro Muncurs hous ye xvj day of May above written And he has deleverit ye keyis of ye box ane to Louk Saidlar ane to Thomas Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> and to William Meill

Also ye samyn day Sanct Loyis brod was roupit quha wald gif maist for it And Andro Craufurd tuk it for xxiij<sup>s</sup> to pay or ye Dekin mak his compt be ye faucht in his body

This is my deluarance of ye first quarter Imprimis given till Ambros Meill for mending of ye candilheids ijs " for and Rod to ye said Ambros iiijd , to ye wricht that maid ye cart to ye dans of drinksilver iiijd , to ye man that hotht ve buirds till him " for nalis to ye same cart  $ix^d$ " till a turnor for vj knoppis making till ve candilheids . viijd " for paynting of ye candilheids & speirs till mastr John Boyd viijd " for and caip of white plait to put ont ye candellis with viijd " for mending of ye curtain to Jonet viiid [Expenses on Corpus xpi day and Saint Eloys day same as before]

# 1506—continued

# This is my delurance of the third quarter

Item To ye quoir on Sanct Loyis day	iiijs	
" bellis & orgains	ijs	
" for scowering of ye hers		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" to William Stanle for scens (incense)		xijd
" to ye bairns of ye quoir		viijd
" to ye boy that kepit ye altar on		
Sanct Loys & ye graicht on		
ye morning of ye Dirge		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" To Sir William		xvijd
" to ye quoir for singing of ye sall		
mass & dirge	$\mathbf{xiij}^{s}$	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to eking furcht of ye laif trontall .	iiijs	viijd
" for Rynging of ye great bell to ye		
Dirge & full mass	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" to William Stanli for ye candil-		
sticks of silver & his labor at		
ye said dirge		viijd
" for four half lib candills to ye		3
dirge & full mass	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" for iijlib of new wax ekit to ye iij		
altar candillis	viijs	$ix^d$
" for twa procats to ye torchis way-		
and a lib		$xxx^d$
" for and pair torchis wayand xiijlib		
ye price ye lib xvj <sup>d</sup> ye somme .	xviis	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" given to Sir William Crmygaland		
for making of a new cover till		
our mass buk	viijs	viijd
" for and Instrument taind in ye	* ***)	***,
Rawoster quhen ye Chaptur		
reavoster quiter ye chaptur		

1 506—continued		
granted to ye synging of ye		
mass with ye Deking		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for j.xlib of wax ekit to ij auld		****
stinpas of ye bras hers	iiijs	$ix^d$
" for ye mending of ye fut gang	5	
under ye altor		<b>i</b> iij <sup>d</sup>
" for vj ely curtain canvass to be an		
ab	$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" for iij quartrs lynin to be and omit		$\mathbf{xiiij}^{ ext{d}}$
" for ye making of ye ab	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" for iij hand towolles to ye alter .		$vj^d$
" for xv chopins of oil to ye lamp ye		
price of chopin v <sup>d</sup> somme is .	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" given to Sir William of his quarter		
fee	XX <sup>s</sup>	
" to James for his fee	$\mathbf{V}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
fourth quarter		
Imprimis Deleverit & pait for and		
ely holland clait to be and		
corporall ye price	iiijs	$vj^d$
" for silk till it & making		vj <sup>d</sup>
" for and bolt till ye auld ab		viij <sup>d</sup>
" for mending of ye daily courtings.		$ij^d$
" for ye altor clatis washing this zer	iiijs	
" given for and auld ab and emot		
& marking of it	$xv^s$	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
Given to James Kinpovut of his		
money & expens that he laid		
doun ye tyme he was abbot &		
maid be certane of ye masteris	4.0	
to gif hym	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{l}^{\mathrm{s}}$	

#### 1507

The xvj day of the month of May in ye zer of God j thousand fif hundreht and seven zeir. The maisters wt full election has chosun for ye zer Allan Cothram for their Deyking and kirk maister and has deleverit to him ye box ye buk ye kros and every thing pertaind to ye altar

[In the receipts of the first quarter occurs the following entry]

Item gotting on Sanct Loys day be
Andro Meill & Sir Andro
Chatto & in ye abbay . . . ijlib xvj<sup>s</sup>

[In the disbursements of the first quarter occur along with the usual expenses the following special entries]

Item given them on corpus xpi day						
in mayne breid in ye procession						
and ye octave day & aill .	$xxxij^d$					
" given for twa parchmont skynis to						
ye bovun	xxxij <sup>d</sup>					
" for an ounce of burg threid to ye						
bynding of it	iiij <sup>d</sup>					
" given for silk to mend ye banare .	iiij <sup>d</sup>					
" given Herod	iiij <sup>s</sup>					
" to his twa doctoures	i <b>j</b> s					
" given to his fif knytes	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathtt{s}}$					
., to ye four wiffis	iiij <sup>s</sup>					
second quarter						
Item for and band to ye caip of						

claith gold & mending of it

vs

# 1507—continued

# third quarter

tilla quarter
Item Given for vij quarters lynyin to be and pair sleeves to ye blue ab xxvij <sup>d</sup>
" for vj quarter lynyin to be twa
ormotts to ye same blue ab and
another to ye white stand $xxj^d$
This is ye expens maid upon ye making of ye
banare
Imprimis Given for viij ely taffatis to
Thomas Otterburn ye price ely
$xvj^s$ ye somme $vj^{lib}$ $viij^s$
" Given for vj ounce of silk to be
fringes ye price ounce xld
somme
" for ye making of xxvij ely fringes
ye price ely iiij <sup>d</sup> somme ix <sup>s</sup>
" Given for iiij pippons of silk to sew
that on with
" For and ely bukram to mak hois
" For ye sewing on of ye fringes
to ye tailyors & sewing of ye
hois iiij <sup>s</sup>
" Given in wyne to Thomas Foular
at ye shaping of them & for
ye bordering of Rowand about
or yay were stentit x1 <sup>d</sup>
" For ye making & paynting of that
to Peris viij <sup>lib</sup>
" Given to him & his childer in
drinksilver , . , . v <sup>s</sup>

#### 1507—continued

#### Fourth quarter

	-		
It	em Given for iij payntit piggis		
	to ye altar	$ix^s$	
"	Given to Pers for botyand &		
	mending of ye banare that he		
	said he had tynt of them befor		
	certain masteris & saidit his		
	workmanship yerof	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
99	Tain furth of ye box to ye makin		
	of ye banares	$v^{lib}$ $xv^s$	ijd
23	Tain furth of ye box iiij Ruddars.	iiij <sup>lib</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>	
	Gotten for ane study (anvil) that		
	lay in weird (ward)	ijs	
37	Gotten ond Sanct Loyis day in ye		
	kirk & in ye Abbay	xxxiijs	

#### 1508

#### Allain Cochrain

[The accounts for this year are not complete, but commence immediately after the fourth quarter of 1507, omitting the usual notice of the election of deacon and the receipts and disbursements of the first and second quarter of the year. The other two quarters do not require to be detailed.]

#### 1509

The sexth day of ye month of May ye zer of God  $J^mV^c$  & nyne zers the quilk day ye Hammermen craft weill gadderit at Pleasaunce riply

### I 500—continued

advisit chosit be full election William Meill kirkmaister & Dekyind for this zer to come

The xxix day of ye month of May ye zer above writtin ve quhilk day ve Hammermen craft Ressavit full compt & Rekyning of all Allain Cochrane Dekyind & Kirkmaister in ye Blak Frers of Edinburght of all his Ressatis & Deleverand And ve said Allain was found awand to ye craft v lib xj shillings Off ye quhilk somme was put in Sanct Loys box iiij lib, & xxxjs was deleverit to William Meill to mak expensis with And ye keys of Sanct Loys box was given to John Letham Allain Cochrain & Hery Lorymour

## First quarter

Item Given for to say mass for	
Thomas Wigholm oft his	
deceas because he freit his	
hois of his expensis, at ye	
inbringing of sumor, and all	
his playing on ye bovand	
(bagpipe)	xij <sup>d</sup>
Given to them that bare ye stan-	
dards at ye inbringing of sumor	
oft yair hame coming & befor,	
ane gallon of aill	$xvj^d$
Given to Rudde for his sport before	
ye craft	$xvj^d$
Sanct Loyis day	
To ye quoir	iiijs
"bellis & orgains	iijs

1 509—continued
To Sir William for his labors . xviijd
" William Stanle for cens . xijd
" ye bairns of ye quoir viijd
" given to ye ladds that kepit ye
altar iiij <sup>d</sup>
for gras ij <sup>d</sup>
to ane puir scolar that helpit to
say ye mass at ye altar ij <sup>d</sup>
to given to say mass for Thomas
Wigholm ij <sup>s</sup>
[In the receipts of the third quarter is the following]
Gotten be William Raa Allain
Cochrain in ye kirk on Sanct
Loyis day & be Thomas
Scheirsmyt & John Sparty in
ye abbay the sum of all being
of guid silver is ij <sup>lib</sup> xix <sup>s</sup>
and yat ye fraunch crowne that
was gotten in ye abbay is
not guid
not guid
Third quarter
[Among the ordinary disbursements the following
extra payments occur]
Given to James ye servand for
ye mending of ye lok of ye
kist of powper iiij <sup>d</sup>
For sewing ane of ye armis that
was revyin of ye blue vestment ijd
" xxv ely of worsit ribanis to
mend ye dayly courtings with . xija

them
", half ane ely canvass to mend ye Daily frontalle & ye green frontall ixd  ", ye mending of them & setting to of ye canvass vjd
ye Daily frontalle & ye green frontall ix <sup>d</sup> " ye mending of them & setting to of ye canvass vj <sup>d</sup>
frontall ix <sup>d</sup> " ye mending of them & setting to of ye canvass vj <sup>d</sup>
" ye mending of them & setting to of ye canvass vj <sup>d</sup>
to of ye canvass vj <sup>d</sup>
" given for Thomas Rais wiffis old
silver vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye masvins for ye rasying of
ye payment & laying xij <sup>d</sup>
Fourth quarter
The expensis maid ond the Hers
•
To William Smy <sup>t</sup> for his work-
mandship vj <sup>lib</sup> " John Alex <sup>r</sup> for Iron & his work-
mandship iiij <sup>lib</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye payntor for paynting of the
Hers and ye claweris gilting . iiijlib vjs
" for ane stain of leid to Andro
Cauchkrin xxxiiij <sup>d</sup>
" for making of the holis & zetting
of the botts xvj <sup>d</sup>
" James Carwour for his lawbor <sup>s</sup>
and the upputting of the Hers.
" twa pynors for bering of the
pipis to ye shaffoltin & hame
bringing of thad iiij <sup>d</sup> , for wyr to the fassinying of the
hammors and the crovins &
the Rod & trangilis ijd

I 509—continued	
To for bodmond in of the padis .	viijd
Suma . xv <sup>lib</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	viijd
" given to Patk Carwour for and lang Sadill	lvij <sup>d</sup>
	ivij
" his childor in drinksilver & aill	::d
	<b>x</b> vij <sup>d</sup>
" John Loksmyt for twa loks &	•d
bands	vj <sup>d</sup>
" twa pynors for dovn bringing of it	ij <sup>d</sup>
Suma . ij <sup>lib</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>	$vj^d$
The expenis of the crowats making	
Given for ij ounce & an qr silver	
to the crowats mair na ye	
silver that Thomas Rais wife	
left & ye grots that ye guid-	
wiffis gaif of the craft ye price	
	kvij <sup>cr</sup>
For ane q <sup>r</sup> of ane Frnch noble to ye	
gilting of them x <sup>s</sup>	$vj^d$
For ane ounce of silver ane grot	VJ
wecht les that ye crowats	
wayit mair nor our ain silver	
coumd to that the goldsmyt	• 4
ekit x <sup>s</sup>	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
To Donald Schaw for ye making of	
xiij ounce silver ane grot wecht	
less that our crowats wayit ye	
price of ilk ounce iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> , suma xlv <sup>s</sup>	$vj^d$
" James Smyt for twa haks to hyng	
them on	$vij^d$
Suma of the Crowats is iiiilib xiiiis	iid

## I 509—continued

### The ordinar expens

", sumonds of certain persins that wald not pay yr dewits
" acts vj <sup>d</sup> " acts at ye Tolbuith & for in-
" acts at ye Tolbuith & for in-
dorsing to Henry Strauthand . iiijd
To ye servands that reid throw ye
toun xij <sup>d</sup>
For vj q <sup>r</sup> lynyin to mak a pok to
ye banare xvij <sup>d</sup>
To Sir William of his q <sup>r</sup> fee xx <sup>s</sup>
For washing of the clatis iiij <sup>s</sup>
" breid & wyne in ye zer iiij <sup>s</sup>
To James for his quart <sup>r</sup> fee v <sup>s</sup>

### 1510

The sext day of May the zer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> & ten zers The quhilk day the hamormen craft of Edinburgh weill gadderit at the Blak Frers of Edinburgh at ye said place riply advisit chosit William Meill, Deking & kirkmastor for this zer to come be full election

### First quarter

Item given to four minstralis ond corpus xpi day to Rob Rind-

1510—continued		
man, lutar, Robin Hayn tal-		
boraur & to Boyd ye fidlare		
& pipar		vjcr
* *		
Fourth quarter		
Item Given in Alain Cothrand hous		
ye last compt making to ye		
maidings		xijd
" for ane Hammor to put in Sanct		
Loys hand & paynting &		
making		xijd
" for mending of our daily Vest-		
ment & abbis		$xij^d$
" to Adam Corry for his lawbours		,
& for ingadding of the stent .		iiijd
" to ye servands for passing throw		111)
the tovne & and pynor to bear		
ye wadds for the ingadding of		
the q <sup>r</sup> payments		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" for washing of the clatis of the		XX
1,	iiijs	
	1113	
" for finding of breid & wyne ye haill	*****	
zer	iiijs	
" to Sir William for his q <sup>r</sup> fee .	XX <sup>s</sup>	
" to James for his q <sup>r</sup> fee	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	

### 1511

William Smytht Dekin off the zer of God ane thousand  $\mathbf{v}^c$  and  $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{j}$  zers

The fourth day of May the zer of God above writin the quhilk day ye Hamermen weill gadderit

# I 5 I I — continued

at Sanct Leonards riply advisit chosit wth full election Dekin & Kirkmaister William Smyt for yat zer to come & deleverit to hym Sanct Loyis box, his buk, wt banare, & oyr geir.

Impr. gotten on Sanct Loys day	
111 1 7 1 0	
throw ye kirk be Path Scot &	
Thomas Smald goldsmy <sup>t</sup> . xxxix <sup>s</sup> v	d
" gottin of quartor payments throw	
ye tovne xxxv <sup>s</sup>	
" Ressavit ye same day ye comptis	
sauld have been hard & yt	
coum na man to hear it	
" fra Andro Hovume of his prentas x <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Johne Watsin cutlar of his	
prentas x <sup>s</sup>	
" fra James Lokart or he decessit of	
his prentas v <sup>s</sup>	
" gottin on Sanct Loys day throw	
ye kirk be William Ra and	
Andro Cathkrin iij <sup>lib</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	
" gottin be John Syty in ye Abbay	
with ye Kings offerand &	
otheris xxxj <sup>s</sup> v	d
This is my deleverand of the fourth quartor	
Impr. For iiij ely iij qr half curtain	
impr. 1 of my cry my q man curtain	
canwoss to be ane pair of lenten	
canwoss to be ane pair of lenten	

## I 5 I I —continued

Impr. for burg threid to be fringes to	
yam	$xxij^d$
" for lasis to ye curtains	iiijd
" for washing of the fringes	$\mathbf{x}^{ ext{d}}$
" for making and sewing of yam .	$xxxij^d$
" for the aresting of James Lokart	•
for his prentas	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ij acts in the tolbutht	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane act in ye tolbutht for ye	
disthargin of ye croundars .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye poynding of Grays annuell.	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to James Smy <sup>t</sup> for v clekis to ye	
Desk befor ye altor	viij <sup>d</sup>
" to Allain Cothran wif for colis	
at the last compt in yair	
hous	$\mathbf{vij^d}$
" to ij servands to pass throw ye	
toun for ye ingadderin of the	
q <sup>r</sup> payments for our duties .	xiij <sup>d</sup>
" for washing of ye clatis this zer .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
" for finding of breid & wyne this	****
zeir	iiij <sup>s</sup>
" to Sir William for his q <sup>r</sup> fee .	XX <sup>s</sup>
" to James Smy <sup>t</sup> for his q <sup>r</sup> fee .	V <sup>s</sup>

## 1512

William Ra Dekin off the zer of God ane thousand  $\mathbf{v}^c$  and twelf zers

The ix day of May the zer above writin The quhilk day the hamyormen craft weill gadderit and riply advisit at Sanct Leonards chosit with full

## I 5 I 2—continued

election Dekin & Kirkmaister for that zer to come William Ra and deleverit hym Sanct Loyis box

Ressait fra William Smyt that was lost out of the box frae Pottijohne fraunchman of his upset and complet payment . xx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Disbursements throughout the year	
For iiij lib vj ounce of wax ekit to ye candillis of the altor ye price	
lib xxxij <sup>d</sup> Suma xj <sup>s</sup> , ane torch wayand iiij <sup>lb</sup> ye price lb	viij <sup>d</sup>
$ xvj^d \; Suma \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad vj^s \\ \text{,, ane } q^r \; lb \; candillis \; to \; ye \; trontall  . $	viij <sup>d</sup>
" ane pair great torchis drawing & all expensis	$xj^d$
" ane servand to tak ye geir at ye cross  to ane clerk yat wrait ye namis quhn ye provost caused ye craft	iiij <sup>d</sup>
to gadder	iiij <sup>d</sup>
drautht trimpit  for the layne of the trimpit to hym .  " the mending of the pulli of the	xij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
lamp & upputting and doun taking of it to Alex Howison.  " ane cleik of iron to fasten ye lamp	$xij^d$
to James Smyt	iiij <sup>d</sup>

to Alex<sup>r</sup> Howison in drinksilver

I 5 I 2—continued	
quhen he put up ye Rauthteris	
for to close ye southsyde of the	1
	iij <sup>d</sup>
for ane key to ye common kist to	:::d
James v given for ane lett of summons upon	iij <sup>d</sup>
Pait Meill Henry Lorymor	
William Dawgleiss William	
_	cijd
for acts in ye consistory of ye sd	
persoins ij <sup>s</sup>	
" for ane summons maid on Potti-	••d
johne for his upset	cij <sup>d</sup>
	vj <sup>d</sup>
ms proy	٧)
The expensis maid on ane corpalain	
For ane qr of Bruges Satin iijs	vid
Reid cill	vj <sup>d</sup>
" ane hank of gold iijs	,
" ye burdis of it ij <sup>s</sup>	
,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	cij <sup>d</sup>
" ane ely of lynyin clait to lyn it	1
	cij <sup>d</sup>
" given to ye Gray sisteris in pairt of payment for yair labours orn	
	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
Extending to xiij <sup>cr</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
" ane ely & ane half lynyin to be	. ,
hand towalis to ye altor ye	
	$iij^d$

### I 5 I 2—continued

For iij ely of lynyin to mend ane ald	
alb & to be ane pair of sleivis	
to it	$xxxij^d$
" ye mending of ye altor clatis &	
sewing of abbis & hand	
towalis this zeir	iiij <sup>s</sup>
" the washing of the clatis this zeir.	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{s}$
" ane ely of holland to be ane	
corpalain	viij <sup>s</sup>

### 1513

### William Ra Dekin

The ix day of ye montht of May the zer of God imvc & xiii zers

The guhilk day The Hamermen craft weill gadderit & Riply advisit at Sanct Leonards chosit with full election William Ra, Cutlor kirkmaster and Dekin for vis zer to come again

The disbursements on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys day are much the same as former years. The following special items occur throughout this year]

To William Smyt for mending of		
ye fut of ye candilsteik		viijd
for wax & other expensis on Sanct		
Lucs day mair na ye offerand		
extendit to	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	viij <sup>d</sup>
to Andro Cauchkrin for soldering &		
mending of ye Hers	ijs	
" Alex <sup>r</sup> Howisioun in drinksilver for		

#### I 5 I 3—continued ye upputting of ye Rauthteris on ye southsyde of ye kirk for ye iiijd windo . "William Smyt for ye mending of $xij^d$ ve lamp " John Reid ye tailzor for ane pair of candilsteiks to ye altor xliis given for ane ely wolwos (velvet) to be an orphus to ye vestment lost be Thomas Smaly . . . for vi elv white fustam to lyn the said vestment ye price ely xxxijd Suma . xvis " Ribains to it viiid ixs iiid " Reid threid to it $ii^d$ " ane pyppore of blak silk to ye tailzor of ye making of ye iiijd vestment ixs for xij ely curtain canwoss to be twa abbis ye price ely xxxij<sup>d</sup> Suma xxxiis " v qr & ane half of same canwoss to be twa emotts . iiis viiid " making of ye twa abbis iiiis " ix ounce of burg threid to be the iiijd belts ye price ounce iiijd Suma iiis " ye making of ye belts xiid ,, half ane ely of white fustram to be pabolis to ye lenteen vestxvijd ment

" lynyin to yame .

" ye making of yame . . .

viiid

iiijd

1513—continued		
for ane q <sup>r</sup> of Reid Chanlot to mend		
ye Reid Chanlot vestment .	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" Reid threid to sew ye said vest-	,	,
ment		$iii^d$
" lynyin fustram to it & to bor-		-
der it		$xij^d$
" ye mending & bordering to ye		
tailzor		$xvj^d$
" half ane ely bukram to border ye		
Reid chanlot pabolis		$xij^d$
to ye tailzor for ye mending of yame		$iiij^d$
for vj q <sup>r</sup> lynyin to be ane pair slevis		
to ane ald ab	$oldsymbol{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" making & ye sewing of ye slevis		
& mending of ye ab		viij <sup>d</sup>
given for ij <sup>lb</sup> candillis again pasch to	5	
ye altor	v <sup>s</sup>	
for ye washing of ye clatis yis zer .	vj <sup>s</sup>	
" breid & wyne to ye altor this zer	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" twa lettis summons to summon		
Pottijohne & Gorge Smyt for		
yair prentass yat was awand	22S	
yair q <sup>r</sup> payments	ij <sup>s</sup>	
to ye preist that summond yame & for diffrent acts in ye consistory		
diffrent termis	ijs	
for ane summons of John Lothay	1)	
for his prentas		$xij^d$
to ye preist that summond hym		111)
& the other persounis with		
hym of ye Canongait		viijd
for acts in ye consistory		iiij <sup>d</sup>
,		-

1513—continued

to Sir Thomas Maxwell for his procratour for to stand . .  $\mathbf{v}^s$ 

The fyft day of Februar ye zer of God jajVccxiij zer

The quhilk day ye Dekin & ye maisteris has vowand yame faithfully to keip Alain Cothran skaithless at the hands of Thomas Zoung gold smy<sup>t</sup> anent ye half of ye goun of welwos (velvet) coft to Sanct Loy be worshiphill Thomas Smald gif he maks ony claim yerof apon ye said Allain Cothran

### 1514

The xv day of ye montht of May The Zer of God J<sup>m</sup>V<sup>c</sup> and xiiij Zer The Hamerymen weill gadderit in Alain Cothran hous & riply advisit Ressavit full compt & reknying of William Ra, Cutlor, kirkmaister for ye twa zers bygain of all his ressats & deleverant And ye craft faund hym awand all things allowit twenty punds quhilk sovme of twenty pund was put in Sanct Loys box And ye keyis yrof ane givin to William Ra ane o<sup>r</sup> to Andro Muncur & ye third to James Graham

The vij day of ye monctht of May The zeir of God JaVc & xiiij zers The quhilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards with full election chosit Henry Lorymor Dekin for yat zer to come

[Disbursements on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys day same as previous years Nothing special is found in the accounts for the year]

### 1515

The vj day of ye montht of May The zer of God I<sup>m</sup>V<sup>c</sup> & fiftoun zers The Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards with full election has chosin William Meill Dekin for yat zer to come

solze to Sanct Loys altor . xxs gotten on Sanct Loys day in ye kirk be Will <sup>m</sup> Smyt . xxxiiij <sup>d</sup> Ressaint fra ye wif of ye Castlehill for hir whitsunday annuell . xvs for my annuell in Sanct Mary Wynd of yis whitsunday . ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> Disbursements on Sanct Loys day  To ye quoir iiij <sup>d</sup> for belles & organis iij <sup>d</sup> ye cens (incense) . xij <sup>d</sup> to ye bairns of ye quoir viij <sup>d</sup> ye cheild yat kepit ye altor . iiij <sup>d</sup> for scowring of ye hers xvij <sup>d</sup> to Sir William for his labbors . xvij <sup>d</sup> for gers (grass) ij <sup>d</sup> ye heid & wyn to ye trontall . iiij <sup>d</sup> ye ne pair torcis (torches) of viij <sup>lb</sup> . xs viij <sup>d</sup>	Ressaint ye day of ye compt making of od silver, left furtht of ye box	2	xxvj <sup>d</sup>
for hir whitsunday annuell . xvs for my annuell in Sanct Mary Wynd of yis whitsunday ijs vjd  Disbursements on Sanct Loys day  To ye quoir iiijd for belles & organis iiijd iiijd ye cens (incense) xijd to ye bairns of ye quoir viijd ye cheild yat kepit ye altor iiijd for scowring of ye hers xvijd to Sir William for his labbors xvijd to Sir William for his labbors	gotten on Sanct Loys day in ye kirk be Will <sup>m</sup> Smy <sup>t</sup>		xxiiij <sup>d</sup>
Disbursements on Sanct Loys day  To ye quoir	for hir whitsunday annuell .	$xv^s$	
To ye quoir	of yis whitsunday	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	$vj^d$
for belles & organis	Disbursements on Sanct Loys	day	
	for belles & organis		iij <sup>d</sup> xij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> xv <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
iii candelles to ve alter of iiilb half vis iiid	" ane pair torcis (torches) of viij <sup>lb</sup> . " iij candelles to ye altor of iij <sup>lb</sup> half	$x^s$ $x_j^s$	viij <sup>d</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

I 5 I 5—continued		
for twa qr lb candillis to ye trontall.		$xv^d$
" half lb Rolle		$xv^d$
" vij qr of canwoss to be ane pok		
to ye greit torch		$xvij^d$
" for bringing of ye greit torch fra ye		. 1
kirk off Sanct Loys day		$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
to Sir William for his twa qr fees .	xxs & x	ζX <sup>s</sup>
for ye raising of ye brass to ye Dene		4.4
of Gild		$xl^d$
to ye masonis in drinksilver		$xvj^d$
Other disbursments throughout this	year	
For ane lett of summons apoun		
certain personis	ijs	
To ye preist that summond ye said		
personis	ijs	
For xvj acts in ye consistory.		$xxxij^d$
To ye procuratur Sir Thomas Max-		
well ij groats because I payt		,
hym na mair		$xx^d$
For xvj ely of worsettis to be fringis		
to ye blak courtains		$xx^d$
For ye mending of our daily vest-		
ment, fringes of our courtain &		
abbis & other necessars to ye	****s	
altor	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" mending of ye stapill of ye trevis		::::d
about ye altor		iiij <sup>d</sup>

## 1516

The fourth day of ye montht of May ye zer of God  $j^{aj}$   $v^c$  & xvj zers The hamermon craft weill

 $iiij^d$ 

## 1516—continued

gadderit at Sanct Leonards with full election has chosin Patk Scot. Saidlar yair kirkmaister & Dekin for yat zer to come

## Disbursements during this year

For ane instrument tain at ye stait		
of David Crauffords annuell .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
To ye bailzo for his fee		$xij^d$
" ye servand for his fee		vjd
For ye bailzo seill put to yat		
" wax to seill yat w <sup>t</sup>		iiij <sup>d</sup>
771 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	c	
The expensis maid on ye making	of ane	pair of
greit torchis		
For iiij new knoppis to yame &		
rynyin of twa auld knoppis .		xxviij <sup>d</sup>
" iiij <sup>lb</sup> of new wax ekit to our auld		
wax that was out ye torchis		
quhilk we gavt hym again .		${ m xij^d}$
" making of our viijlb of ald wax to		
ye said torchis	ijs	viij <sup>d</sup>
" vj ounce of Worinylzou	ijs	
" vj ounce of Wordogreis	ijs	
" ye payntin of ye knoppis of ye		
torch		$ij^d$
To ye child in drinksilver		$xij^d$
For ane pok of canwoss to yame	ijs	
Suma .	$xxv^s$	$ix^d$
To Georg Adamson & Ando Arnot		
for bering of ye banare at ye		
inbringing silver	iiiis	

For bukis ye samyn day

1516—continued		
For ane horse to ye man that playit		
ont ye bovun		$xij^d$
" ye baneris bering on Corpus xpi		
day & ye octave day	viijs	
" bearing of ye candillheidis		$xxxij^d$
" payntin of yame new	viijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ane plait of iron to yame		$vj^d$
" bering of ye four torchis		$xxxij^d$
" on Corpus xpi day throw ye toun		
ane pynt of wyne half gallon of		
aill & ane laif		$xvij^d$
To ye berars of ye geir yat day at		
yair journeyings In aill .		$xvj^d$
" on ye octave day throw ye toun		
ane quart of wyn half gallon of		
aill & twa mayne laiffis		$xxvij^d$
" ye fraunch minstrall for playing		
yai twa dais	viijs	
"Herod	iiijs	
" his twa dottors (daughters)	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" ye iiij knyts	iiijs	
" ye quoir ond Sanct Loyis day .	<b>i</b> iij <sup>s</sup>	
" bellis & orgains	ij <sup>s</sup>	
For cens (incense)		$xij^d$
To ye bairns of ye quoir		viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye child that kepit ye altar		iiij <sup>d</sup>
For skowring of ye hers candilstekis		
& lamp		xviij <sup>d</sup>
To Andro Cathkin for mending &		
soldring of ye hers	ijs	
" Sir William for his labors		xviij
For ane trontall of massis	$xv^s$	

1516—continued		
For breid & wyn to ye trontall .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye servand for his labors		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ijlb of new walx ekit to ij 3lb of our		,
walx for candillis to ye altor .	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{s}$	
" twa procats of xij ounce to ye greit	- 3	
torch	ijs	$iij^d$
" making & paynting of or ald walx	-)	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
", ane pair of torchis of xlb ye price		Α
lb xvj <sup>d</sup> Suma	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ane row of ane lb and ane half	iiijs	vj <sup>d</sup>
" half lb candill to ye trontall .	111)	xviij <sup>d</sup>
To Sir William for his q <sup>r</sup> fee	xx <sup>s</sup>	Aviij
For mending of ye daily vestment	AA	
& caip		xijd
" on Sanct Loys day to pay ye		XIJ
massis because ye offerand was		
litill	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
	V	
" xij ely of bertam elat to mak iiij		
alter towalis ye price ely iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	10	
Suma	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" ane quartor of ane ounce of silk to		
cros yam		$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" twa pipporins of silk to ye altar		,
towollis		$\mathbf{v}^{ ext{d}}$
" sewing of ye iiij altor towollis .	iij <sup>s</sup>	
" nalis to mak ye skaffolting w <sup>t</sup> .		$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to pynors for bringing of ye		
punciouns & rautheris for mak-		
ing of it		$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
" to ane wrytht to put ane new leif		
quhair it wantit oor ye silor		
heid		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$

1516—continued		
To furgnsving for nalis to put up		
ye littil rautheris		xij <sup>d</sup>
" ye pynors for having away of ye		
punciouns and rautheris		viij <sup>d</sup>
For three gang of burne to watt ye		
kirk		viijd
To Andro Cathkin for mending of		
ye hers		xij <sup>d</sup>
" ye turnor for ane pillo (pulley) .		$xij^d$
" William Smyt for ye brass to it .	ijs	
For viij faldoum of ane cord to ye		
lamp		$xvj^d$
		. 14
The expensis maid ond the covering	-	aiter
Given for xvj ely of frenzois	$vj^s$	
For xj ely & half of Reid &		
Green say ye price ely iijs		
Suma	$xxxv^s$	$vj^d$
" iij quartors of canwos to bordor ye		,
clat with		$ix^d$
" sewing of it	ijs	
To ane sclator for brinying of twa		
laddris to tak doun ye Rod		
above ye Sancts		vj <sup>d</sup>
" Alex <sup>r</sup> Howisioun for his labo <sup>r</sup> maid		
at ye down takin of ye yimagis		
& upputtin	$ij^s$	
For viij ely & ane half of Reid &		
Zallow (yellow) bukram to ye		
heid of ye altar & to ye clat		
aboun ye Sancts heidis ye price		
of ye ely ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> Suma	$xx^s$	

1516—continued		
For ane ely of canwoss to bordo <sup>r</sup> yame		
& lashat yame		$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
To ye tailzor for ye making of		
yame	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
For Reid and Zallow threid		${f xij^d}$
To ye cheild in drinksilver		iiij <sup>d</sup>
For skowring of ye Hers or it was		
gilt		${ m xij^d}$
" iiij clekis & stapillis to ye pilars		
before ye alter		$viij^d$
" mending of ye lok & key of the		
bak almonry		$vj^d$
" ye labo <sup>r</sup> & workmandschip of ye		
thre Rodis because ye iron was		
o <sup>r</sup> awin	iij <sup>s</sup>	
" iiij dosain of Ryngis to ye curtains	$ij^s$	
To ye smythtis man in drinksilver .		$ m viij^d$
" Alex <sup>r</sup> Howisioun for certain pillis		
maid	$\mathbf{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" hym for his labor maid at difft		
tymes at ye upputting of yame	$ij^s$	
In drinksilver to hym in ye taveron		
& ye tailzor quhilk laborit at		
ye upputting		${ m xij^d}$
For xxviij faldom of cordis to draw		
yame with	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye laine of ane lang ledder to wyn		
to ye silorheid		$\mathrm{xij^d}$
		*****d
		111ja
		- d
" baring hame of yat leddir & ane other man		iiij <sup>d</sup>

### 1517

The third day of ye montht of May ye zer of God  $j^{aj}$   $v^c$  & xvij zers The quhilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit & riply advisit at Sanct Leonards  $w^t$  full election has chosin William Ra kirkmastor & Dekin for yat zer to come

Memo ye keyis of ye box given ane to Patk Scot ane to Henry Lorymor & ane to Thomas Smyt, saidlar

### Disbursements throughout this year

T	o Alain Cothran for certain pat-		
	rouns maid for ye caip	ij <sup>s</sup>	
,,	Andro Cauchkrin for and crowat .		xviij
F	or mending of twa auld abbis &		
	emotts		iiij <sup>d</sup>
,,	ye making of xlb of walx of or ain		
	since Beltane	ijs	
,,	ye making of ane pair of torchis		
	ye walx being or ain for ye		
	stallis & workmandship	ijs	
,,	Sande Howisioun for mending &		
	inputting of ye fluring of ye bak		
	almonry next the pulpat		<b>iiij</b> d
"	mending of ye fut gang under ye		
	altar		iiij <sup>d</sup>
,,	mending of ye green frontall &		
	ane ab & ane emot		<b>viij</b> d
,,	a litill frontall before ye altar to ye		
	daily pendikyll to ye brounstor		
	(embroider)	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	

# 1517—continued

To ane tailzor to sew it & to mend		
ye canwoss of it		viij <sup>d</sup>
" ane tailzor for ye making of twa		
lynyin poks to ye twa angellis		
ond ye pillars of ye altar clat		
that coverit ye ymagis of befor		$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
For ye baring of ye banors threw ye		
toun ye processions passit for		
ye Dolphin of France	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
To ye franchmen minstrallis	viijs	

### 1518

The tenth day of ye montht of May The zer of God  $j^m$   $V^c$  & auchteen zers Ye quhilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit at Plesaunce Riply advisit  $y^r$ apon Thai have  $w^t$  full election chosin Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> saidlar, kirkmaster & Dekin for yat zer to com

[Expenses on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys day, otherwise as in former years, include the following entries among the other disbursements]

following entries among the other dispursements	
Given for ane letter making to James	
Young for ye annuell of David	
Crauffords to ye baillies of ye	
Canongait for to poynd for ye	
annuell xi	jd
" to Sir William for ane instrument	
tain ye tym that ye Chanceller	
of Glasgu procurit payment of	
ye said annuell iii	$j^d$

1518—continued		
Gotten fra ye Chancellir of Glasgw		
chaplain three termis of David		
Crauffords annuell bygane .	iiij <sup>lib</sup>	
Given for vij ely of curtane canwoss		
to be ane daily ab & twa		
emotts ye price of ye ely ijs		
suma	xiiijs	
For ane qr of Reid Chanelot to mend	,	
ye Reid Chanelot vestment .	iiis	$iiij^d$
" ane q <sup>r</sup> of Reid bukram to mak and	5	
fannoins to ye Reid vestment.		viijd
" ye lynyin to ye vestment & to		
twa fannoins & stoll	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" ye making of ye said ab	ijs	
Given for vij pynts of oil & ane	-,	
chopin to ye lamp	viiis	$ix^d$
" for mending & lynyin of ye blew	,	
ab & mending of another auld		
abbis		$xij^d$
To ane skynar for putting ont of ye		5
covering ont ye mass buk .	iiijs	
Given to Sir Thomas Maxwell for		
his procurators for ye tyme Patk		
Scot was Dekin	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
Memor That yis is ye money that is	•	
in Sanct Loyis box deleverit to		
Thomas Smyt saidlar Dekin ye		
xxvi day of May The zer of		
God J <sup>m</sup> V <sup>c</sup> & xviij zers In ye		
	ix lib xvj cr	
Sexteen various & ane		
half	xvj <sup>lib</sup> x <sup>cr</sup>	

### 1518—continued

Twelf crovins of ye some	
of wetht (weight) . $x^{lib}$ $xvj^s$	
Nyne lycht franch crovins vj <sup>lib</sup> vj <sup>cr</sup>	
Memor Nyn ducatts of wetht of	
nynteen schillings ye peice . viijlib xjs	
Three Scotts Rudars . iijlibxviijcr	
" Twa half Scotts crovins (crowns) .	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{d}}$
" Ane crovin of ye King of wetht	
(weight) xvij <sup>s</sup>	
" ane lycht Ducat xv <sup>s</sup>	$vj^d$
" Half ane lycht franch crovin . vij <sup>s</sup>	
" of white silvor in grots xxviij <sup>s</sup>	$vj^d$
" put in ye box ye day above writtin	
of William Ra rest Sex punds	
in plakks	
" put in ye box be Thomas Smyt	
Dekin Twenty pundis	

### 1519

Cristophur Wyntoin Dekin of ye zeir of God  $J^{m}$   $V^{c}$  & nynteen zers

The viij day of May the zer above writin The quhilk day ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards And riply advisit hat w full election chosin Cristophur Wyntoin Kirkmastor & Dekin for yat zer to come

The third day of June ye zer of God J<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> nynteen zers The quhilk day ye maisteris of ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit in ye Chapell of our Lady of Nidres Wynd, ressaint full comp<sup>t</sup> & rekyning of Thomas Smy<sup>t</sup> kirkmastor for ye zer bygain and ye said Thomas was awand to ye craft Twenty ane

I 5 I 9—continued pund seven shillings of ye quhilk was put in Sanct Loys box Twenty pund and ye twenty seven shillings deleverit to Cristophur Wyntoin for ye guhilk he sall answer in his first compt [Expenses on Corpus Xpi day & Sanct Loys day as usual] Given ye day of ye compt making at ye command of ye masteris to xijd Sir James Barron . ,, to Jaspart for mending of ye sacrum bell & making of ane new  $xii^d$ tongue to it . to John King, franchman or menstrall for ane greit bovun xiis " for pakthreid for ye furnissing of iijd ye geir . To John King ye menstrall  $\mathbf{X}^{S}$ ane crown & ane hamy of silvor given to ye menstrall iis " silk to mend or banars & ve mending of yam .  $xij^d$ Given for ane act in ye tolbuitht quhen we gat or bill deleverit about ye daily merkat iiijd " to William Meills wif for twa merk of annuell bocht fra her to ye uplit of ye altar " to Thomas Malisvion for xx shillings of annuell of his lands to  $\mathbf{x}^{lib}$ ye altar & craft . . . Item Tain furtht of Sanct Loys box

ye xix day of October ye zer

### 1519—continued

of God J<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> & nynteen zers be ve mastris Cristall Wyntoin, Dekin, William Smyt, Thomas Smyt, saidlar William Dawgleiss & Thomas Burne And vat to buy annuell wt, yat is to say of quhit (white) money elevin punds sex schilling & aucht pennis, Auchteen lycht franch crovins twelf pundis twelf schillings, and fif various & ane half, fif pundis ten schillings Off ye quhilk money yt was given to Thomas Malisvion for xxs of annuell ten pundis and to William Meills wif for twa Merk of annuell sexteein pundis And for ye laif of ye rest ye Dekin sall answer for the haill soyme tain furcht Is twenty nyne pundis viijs viijd ve bailed that gaif we two sesings

To ye balizo that gall ye twa sesings	Vj	
" ye notar at ye taking of ye sesings		viij <sup>d</sup>
" David Purwes servand beand at		
ye s <sup>d</sup> sesings		$xij^d$
Given to Mastr Adam Ottrbuirn for		
twa chartors & twa instruments	xxiijs	
" at ye resynging of ye said annuells		
to ye servand		$ij^d$
For Reid walx & quhit (white)		•
walx to seill ye remindents with		$xiiij^d$
Given to Thomas Arnot servand for to		

1519—continued		
wairn ye craft ond michaolmass		
day that ye provest spak with		
yame at Nidres Wynd		viijd
Given to Adam Loys for to mak ane		
common seill to ye craft for		
seling of ye reidsiouns richt		
honestlie done with ye figure		
of Sanct Loys on it	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
,, at ye mastris qumands to Sir	Λ.	
William ye tyme he remaint		
(yat is to say) ye tyme of pestilonce & quhen he was		
furcht that he culd not get na	18	
moy <sup>t</sup> nor waig	$xl^s$	
To William Smyt for mending of ye		•••4
bodoum of ye lamp		viij <sup>d</sup>
" Jaspairt at ye qumand of ye craft		
quhen he was put furcht &		
deand (dying) for hungur .	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
William Smyt for soldering of ye		
candilsteik fut		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given to vj men wagit (wages)		
gangand at ye provest bak four		
dais & then dischairgit yat is		
to say Thursday Friday Setter-		
day & Svunday to ilk man		
of v on ye day xvjd to David		
Wach ye vi man on yin day		
	xxxiijs	iij <sup>d</sup>
" to Thomas Burne at ye craftis		
qumands to get hym ane pair		
of scheun (shoes)		$xvj^d$

### 1519—continued

1519—continuea		
Given for twa lb candillis on Sanct Loys day because ye offerand gadderit be me & Alain Cothran in ye kirk extendit bot to xxiijs & wald not pay ye ordinar chargis yrof be twa schillings, So is laid dovun be me mair na ye offerand		•••4
extendit to	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for twa lb candillis & ijs by yat		
to ouckerd? ye prestis And		
Sir William hym self has furnist		
candillis to ye altar all ye nyn		
dais & taucht candillis such-		
lyk of his expensis		
For ye aresting of ye pewderars		
weschell of Lecht		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye aresting of Thomas Smyt to		5
bring ye weschell to ye Tolbuitht		
that he tuk quhen he was Dekin		
because he was not vigilant .		<b>i</b> iij <sup>d</sup>
9		1111
" ane chartor & instrument of twa		
Merks of annuell bocht fra		••4
William Wrycht	44440	$xij^d$
To ye latter for ye sesing gevin .	iiijs	1
" ye servand for ye sesing officer .	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$

### 1519-20

Hendre Loromor Dekin of ye zeir off ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> nynteen zeir & xx zers

The third day of ye zer abone writtyn ye quhilk day ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards

### I519-20—continued

And riply avisit hais w<sup>t</sup> full election hais chosin Hendre Loromor kyrkmastor and Dekin for yat zeir to come

[Expenses on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys day as formerly]

4	tem	for	cur	tain	car	ive	ss to	mend	ye		
		ab v	$\mathbf{w}^{t}$					•		ijs	$vj^d$
1	or a	pyr	ıt o	f oil		•					$\mathbf{x}iiij^d$
3	, a p	ock	et t	to y	e cl	nall	lis .				$xij^d$
-	Γo S	ir V	Villi	iam	for	his	s fee			$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
,	, Sir	Wi	llia	m to	o pa	ass	to Du	mferl	yng	viijs	
]	For	a 1	nam	ıyr	&	a	crow	n to	$S^{r}$		
		Wil	lian	n						iiijs	
-	ro S	ir W	Villi	iam						$xxix^s$	$viij^d$

### 1521

William Smeberd Dekin in anno dom j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxj ye next Sunday after ye mounting of ye cros

The quilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit & gidded at Sanct Leonards have w<sup>t</sup> full election chosit William Smeberd Dekin for yat zer to come

In y	e first for n	nendin	g of y	e bana	iris		viij <sup>d</sup>
For	ane hamy	yr &	a c	rown	of		
	sylver tyll	John	King	minst	rol		
	to ask na	mair	for x	zeirs	to		
	come .					iij <sup>cr</sup>	$ij^d$

The docth of Sir Williams tolvins & waiking of hym  $y^t$   $n^t$ 

Item In ye fyrst for twa wax prekatts & a challis of wax . vj<sup>d</sup>

1521—continued	
Item ye same nt for caddill to waik	
hym w <sup>t</sup>	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
For v quarts of ail	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
To ye wyfe that wond hym	viij <sup>d</sup>
For ye raising of ye throught (tomb	
stone)	$ij^{d}$
For torcs to his furcht bringing to	
Sir David Young	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
To ye cheld y <sup>t</sup> bur ye torcs y <sup>t</sup> n <sup>t</sup> .	xij <sup>d</sup>
" ye belman for passing through ye	
toun & for making of ye	
graf	xvj <sup>d</sup>
For ye silvour schandelors	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" buring of ye beir	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" ye copy of Wilzam Elphyastoun	
bill	$xvj^d$
" ye copy of ye bill at ye tailzors	
gaifing . ,	$xvj^d$
To Sir Roberts qr mass on Sanct	
Loys day	xvij <sup>d</sup>
" ye servand	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" Thomas Burne to buy hym scheun	
(shoes)	$xvj^d$
" Sir Symon Glado for ye mending	
of ane string of ye lamp	xij <sup>d</sup>
" Sir Robert for his labors	xvij <sup>d</sup>
"Thomas Burne ye servand	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For ane pair of torcs wayand xij	
punds ye price of pund xvjd	e]e
Suma	xvj <sup>mk</sup>
" For twa half pund candill to ye	***
gilt hers at Zuill	$xvij^d$

I 52 I—continued	
To Sir Robert for his fee xx <sup>s</sup>	
For thre acts for ye ploy of Robin	
Ranald	xvij <sup>d</sup>
" quhen I was in ward for ye stent	
an ward fee	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ane bill was made be all ye crafts	
anont ye stent or pairt was .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
The man Dume fought hair sings	
Thomas Burne furcht bringing	
To ye quoir	$\mathbf{x}$ l <sup>d</sup>
" ye curat	$xij^d$
" Sir David Rynik & Sir John	
Kers	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For breid & wyn to ye altar for all	
ye zer iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" twa lib candillis at pach	vij <sup>d</sup>
" ane cord of somonts	$xij^d$
To Sir Robert for his fee xx <sup>s</sup>	
" John Loksmyt for ane key	viij <sup>d</sup>

### 1522

The fourth day of May the zer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> & xxij zers ye craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards hill Weill & riply avisit w<sup>t</sup> full election chosit Andro Hume kirkmaistor & Dekin for y<sup>t</sup> zer to come

[Disbursements for Sanct Loys day and Corpus Xpi day much the same as before]

### 1523

The third day of May in ye zer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxiij zer ye masters weill gadderit to God at Sanct

## I 523—continued

Leonards Hill chosit William Ra Dekin & Kirkmaistor for vat zer to come

Disbursements on Corpus Xpi day & Sanct Loys day same as usual, other items noted

To yame yat kepit ye tolbuitht &		
for ane fyre		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
For half ane ell of clat to be ane		
pok to ye challis		viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye washing of ye altar clat <sup>s</sup> .		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" ye expensis on Sanct Loys mass		
mair yan ye offerand	$vj^s$	$vj^d$
" ane mass buk		$xxij^d$

### 1524

The third day of May ye zer of God jm vc xxiiij zers ye maisteris weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards hill chosit Patrick Scot, saidlar Deken and kirkmaister for yat zer to cum

Disbursements on festival days as usual, other items noted

To them that procurit in ye kirk on	
Sanct Loys day ane pynt of	
wyne	xiij <sup>d</sup>
At ye entrance of ye King to ye	
menstrall	viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye kings entrance to yame yat bur	
ye standarts	xxxij <sup>d</sup>
For ane quart of aill and a laif &	1
to ye boy y' bur ye aill	xij <sup>d</sup>
To ye boy yat playit on ye swas (drum)	viij <sup>d</sup>

I 524—continued		
For mending of ij schofapilts		$ij^d$
On Sanct Loys day to ye quoir .	iiijs	
For bellis and orgains	iiijs	
To ye boyis of ye quoir		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" Sir Johne for his labors		xviijd
" ye boy yat kepit ye altar &		
skouring of ye schandellis .		viijd
" ye quoir for saule mass and dirge	viijs	viijd
For breid & wyne to ye trontall .		vj <sup>d</sup>
To ye bellman for passing through		
ye toun		iiij <sup>d</sup>
For pakthreid		ij <sup>d</sup>
" twa white candill		viij <sup>d</sup>
" thre candill on Sanct Loys day		
wayand ilk candill ane pund		
& ane half		xvijd
" four half pund candilles to saule		
mass & dirge		viij <sup>d</sup>
To ye servand for his fee	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	-
" Sir Johne for his fee	$xx^s$	
" David Pomerues for gangin thro		
ye toun		$xij^d$
" ye wyfe of ye tolbuitht	$ij^s$	
For oil	xijs	$vj^d$
" washing of or ladys courtings &		
Sanct Lucs		viij <sup>d</sup>
" mending of ye twa auld abbis of		
ye best stand		$xvj^d$
" ye mending & putting on of ye		
armes upon ye frontall vestment		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" ye mending of ye litil silor & putting		
of and moller		;;;;d

### 1524—continued

1524—continued		
For mending of drapery & courtings		
about ye silor heid & for		
cords to yame	ijs	
" ye making of ye auld walx in twa		
half pund candillis agains		
zuill		viij <sup>d</sup>
" thre rowis of walx wayand half		,
ane pund	iijs	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" suprexpas (superextras) of Sanct		
Louts mass	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
Given to Hachom Wallis for a man		
and ane hors yt tyme my Lord		
Arran maid ye raid upon ye		
thefis	$xxij^s$	$vj^d$
For ye making of ane Crais to ye		- 3
sillor wests	vijs	
To ye wyf for washing of ye clathis	* )	
in ye zer	iiijs	$ix^d$
" ye servand fee	v <sup>s</sup>	124
" Sir Johne for his fee	XX <sup>s</sup>	
" on joine for his fee	XX	

### 1525

## Andro Kachkrin

The xj day of May A° xxv zer Ye maisters gadderit & weill avisit on Sanct Leonards hill has chosin Andro Kachkrin Dekin for yis zer to come and has chosin certain maisteris till gang & defend ye said Dekin for guid ruwill (rule) oft ye tenor of ye ayks containt in yir saiding, ye quhilk to do yerof haf given y<sup>r</sup> ay<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup>apon & ye said Dekin deleverit ye sovm of iij<sup>lib</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> in — of payment

## 1525—continued

William Smeberd	James Darrocht
Alex <sup>r</sup> Thomson	Johne Huntar
Johne Huntar	Johne Frog
James Johnstoun	Willom Johnstoun

On corpus xpi day for pak threid .		$iiij^{d}$	
To maik ane litil buk in papyr .		viij <sup>d</sup>	
" ye men yat boure ye banare on			
corpus xpi day and ye octave			
day		viij <sup>d</sup>	
" ye twa warlots		$xvj^d$	
On corpus xpi day & ye octave			
day ane quart of wyne & twa			
mayn breid		$xxxij^d$	
In aill ye twa dayis iij quarters .		xviij <sup>d</sup>	
To yame yat bur ye geir ye ij dayis			
ane percher of aill		$ij^d$	
" ye boyis of playit on ye bovune .		$xx^d$	
For ane new bovun (bagpipe)	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	2626	
To yame yat bur breid & wyne .	22	$xvj^d$	
For mending of ye mort clait .		viij <sup>d</sup>	
Deleverit of Sanct Loys day to ye		V11j	
quoir	iiijs		
" bellis organs & sens	iiijs		
For washing of or laydis cortaings	1111		
& Sanct Luciss		$xvj^d$	
		xij <sup>d</sup>	
" mending of ye worsat cortaings . " mending of ye candillstick fut .		xij <sup>d</sup>	
		iiij <sup>d</sup>	
" ye boyis of ye quoir			
" Sir John for his labor	:::	xviij <sup>d</sup>	
To ye quoir for saule mass & Dirge	xiijs	$\mathrm{viij^d}$	
For eking of ye trontall	vij <sup>s</sup>		

1525—continued		
For breid & wyne to ye trontall .		$vj^d$
To ye bell man fr passing throw ye		
toun		$iiij^d$
" ye gret bell for saule mass & dirge	$ij^s$	
For pakthreid to ye altar		iij <sup>d</sup>
" twa white candill		viijd
" for thre gret candill on ye altar		
wayand ane pund and ane half		
ilk candill hale	xviijs	
" four candillis to ye gret torch heid	iiijs	
" twa new torchis wayand ix lb		
wetcht	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
" iiij half pund candills to Saule		
mass & dirge		viij <sup>d</sup>
To ye wyf of ye Tolbutht		$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
" David Porwes for acks and sess-		
ing of William Wrichtis annuell		
and to ye baillie for his trouble	$vj^s$	$\mathbf{viij}^{ ext{d}}$
For ye writting of ye lettis of ye said		
annuell	$xiij^s$	
To Sir John for his fee	$xx^s$	
" ye servand for his fee	$v^s$	
For oil in ye zer x pynts	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>

[The disbursements in the last quarter of this year are lacking, as also the notice of the election of the deacon for the coming year, who, it appears, was William Smeberd]

# 1526

## William Smeberd Dekin

[Expensis on the festival days as usual, other items noted]

## 1526—continued

-	
For ane papur buk	$viij^d$
Deleverit to ye Wageors at ye gang-	
ing furth of ye toun iijlib	
To ye wageors at y' coming hame . xlv's	
" James Meldrum for ane supplica-	
tion of ye Kings	xijd
For ye copy of ane bill of Johnn	,
Fular	viijd
To Maist <sup>r</sup> James Carmovre for his	
proclamation xiij <sup>s</sup>	
	xxiiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye sewing of yame	viijd
" mending of ye lamp	$xij^d$
" mending & lyning of ye red stoll	$xxij^d$
" washing of ye new abbis & or	
ladis curtings	$xvj^d$
" sexteen choppins of oil x <sup>s</sup>	
Deleverit to Robert Monypenny for	
ane rod to ye silor	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For ye making of twa new cappis of	
tryn to ye torchis to Andro	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••d
Kachkrin	XII

## 1527

### William Ray Dekin

The viij day of May ye zer of God v<sup>c</sup> xxvij zers the maisteris weill gadderit & avisit on Sanct Leonards hill and yer has chosen ye said William Ray, Dekin for yat zer

The keys of ye box Thomas Craufurd, William Smeberd, Alex<sup>r</sup> Thomson.

#### I 527—continued

[Nothing noteworthy occurs in the accounts except the following curious entry]

For ye obidente lousing of Sanct

Eloy fra Schanchand , . xlij<sup>cr</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

#### 1528

#### Thomas Craufurd Deikin

The third day of May ye zer of Godd xxviij zers ye maistris gadderit & avisit & yair hes chossin ye said Thomas, Deikin for y<sup>t</sup> zer instant

The keys of ye box William Smeberd, Johne

Frog, James Johnstoun

The keys of ye new box ye Deikin Thomas

Craufurd & ye preyst

[It is only in this year that we get the name of the chaplin or priest and it occurs in the receipts noted at the time of the above election]

Ressauit be Sir Johne Smy<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> chaplane . . . . . iij<sup>lii</sup>

#### Expensis on Sanct Eloys day

For ane trontall mass	$xv^s$	
" breid & wyne to it		$vj^d$
" ye schowring of ye chandallors		
and kepping of ye altar		viijd
To Sir John for his labors		xviij <sup>d</sup>
For ye procesanonis maid in Sanct		
Antonis Ile afore ye toun .		viij <sup>d</sup>
" making of auld wax agains candle-		
mass iij new candillis		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
" ane bruct of silver to ye caip .	$xxv^s$	

#### 1529

## Johne Huntur Deikin Anno Dom cio V° xxix zers

[No mention is found in the records where this individual was elected, but the accounts are all given for the four quarters as usual, and show that the expensis of the festival days were divided with another craft, viz.: the Wrights and Masons]

On corpus xpi day to ye thrie		• d
schainters for o' pairt		$xvj^d$
To ye disjuin on Corpus xpi day		xj <sup>d</sup>
for or pairt		XJ
playit on ye swas		$xvj^d$
To Nore & his man for o' pairt ye		Avj
twa dayis	xijs	vjd
Deleverit to Sando Dyat yemsqumand	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	,
On corpus xpi day & ye octave day		
for wyne & breid for o' pairt .		$\mathbf{v}$ iij $^{\mathrm{d}}$
For aill & breid for or pairt		$ix^d$
To ye men yat bure ye standarts .	$\mathbf{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
By lawinge amongst ye said		• 4
men		$xxj^d$
For or pairt of ye minstralls labors & ye taborner	2:s	$ij^d$
To or twa men yt bure ye banners	ijs	1)
baith ye dayis	iiijs	
" ye bois yt bure ye aill & wyne to	111)	
o <sup>r</sup> pairt		xijd
For dalimo hostag to ye mortclait		
& mending of it	vjs	

I 529—continued		
For ye paynting of ye banare staves		
against corpus xpi day , ,	ijs	
Given to ye massonis for yr labors of		
Sanct Nycollos windo is , ,	$xl^{cr}$	
" to ye pynor for bering of ye glas		
to Thomas Watsons hous .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Thomas Watson for new glas		
& his travul & labors	$vj^{lib}$ $\mathbf{x}^s$	
For making of ye iron wark to ye		
windo	$\mathbf{x}j^{s}$	$\mathbf{viij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" spargening of ye ille & for water		1
to it ij dayis		$\mathbf{iij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
To Johne Smyt for mending of ye		
chandelsteiks		$iiij^{d}$
Given at ye maisteres qumand to W <sup>m</sup>		
Smeberd	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
For ane new Swas coft fra W <sup>m</sup>	*****	
Smeberd	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	
" xvij choppins of oil	xij <sup>s</sup>	
Deleverit for washing of or ladis		•••4
curthis & Sanct Loys		viij <sup>d</sup>
For washing of ye claiths of ye altar	:::s	
in ye zeir	viij <sup>s</sup>	
Given at ye maisteris qumand for ane	21s	::::d
act for ruleing of ye craft . Deleverit to Walter servand to ye	ijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
accomptis	X	

## 1530

Johnne Smy $^t$  Deikin anno dom  $j^mV^c$  xxx zers Ressait ane offerand on Sanct Elois

1530—continued		
day be Will <sup>m</sup> Scot & his		
morrer	$xxxj^s$	vj <sup>d</sup>
Ressait fra James Dorverk of his		
renmant of his annuell yat Sanct		
Eloy hauds	xxiiijs	$vj^d$
Expensis maid in ye frist quarter	& second	1
Imprimus deleverit to Norre to o' pairt		
on Corpus xpi day,	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" deleverit to ye boy yat playit on ye		
trimpit for or pairt	iijs	$vj^d$
For graithing & dichting of ye		
harness to $o^r p^t$	iij <sup>s</sup>	
" expendit on Corpus xpi day &		
ye octave day in breid & aill		
to o <sup>r</sup> pairt		xviijd
" Wyne baith ye dayis to or pairt .	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	iiij <sup>d</sup>
By lawings to ye men yat bure ye	**s	
banares	ij <sup>s</sup>	
To yame yat bare ye banares baith	iiijs	
ye dayis o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>t</sup>	1113	
his labors		xvjd
For paynting of ye coit & putting		AVJ
on of or armis to William Smy <sup>t</sup>		xvid
To yame yat bure ye banares in aill		22.13
ye octave day	ijs	
" ye boy yat bure ye aill & breid	-,	
baith ye dayis		$xij^d$
For mending of ye banares & silk		
to yame		$xvj^{\mathrm{d}}$
To Sir John for ye rest of his fee .	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$	

## 1530—continued

# Expensis on Sanct Elois day

For pakthreid to ye altar		$iij^d$
" gras to ye altar		$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" washing of or ladies curchis &		
Sanct Loys		$xij^d$
" skouring of ye chandellor & kep-		
ping of ye altar		$viij^d$
To Sir John for his labors		xvijd
For iij half pund candillis to ye altar		$xij^d$
" twa new rows to ye altar of wax .	ij <sup>s</sup>	$viij^d$
" ij torchis wayand ix pund wecht .	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	$vj^d$
" Watto for his fee	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	-
" ane trontall of masses , ,	$xv^s$	
" breid & wyne to it		$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" ye day of ye quarter comptis to ye		-
man of ye Tolbuithe		$xij^d$
Suma totalis is .	vlib viijs	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$
	v v11)	v
For ye washing of or laidis curchis	v v11)	•
For ye washing of o <sup>r</sup> laidis curchis & Sanct Lucss againe pasch .	v v,	xij <sup>d</sup>
	v vii,	
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch .	viijs	
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch . " washing of ye claithis of ye altar	,	
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir	viijs	
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir.  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir	viijs	
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or y by.	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or yrby.  " ye mending of ye best frontall and	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or yrby.  " ye mending of ye best frontall and ye best vestment & for silk to it  Deleverit to Gilbert Anderson for ane	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or yrby.  " ye mending of ye best frontall and ye best vestment & for silk to it  Deleverit to Gilbert Anderson for ane throt (tombstone) to Sanct Eloy	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
& Sanct Lucss againe pasch.  " washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir  " breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir  " twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or yrby.  " ye mending of ye best frontall and ye best vestment & for silk to it  Deleverit to Gilbert Anderson for ane	viij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

1530—continued	
ye Swas and to ye officer price	
of ye ell v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> suma xx	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
For ye paynting of ye swas to Alex	and
Chalind	$viij^d$
" putting on of ye houd of ye swas and graithing of it to Jakis for	
his labors & for cordis & taggis	
to it	iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
" ane lott of summonds raising	
against yame yat will not pay	
in to ye justicary at sundrie	**C
tymis	ij <sup>s</sup>
" ane skyn to be ane cover to ye buk " ane sacrum bell wayand iiij pund	$xvj^d$
wecht & for hinging of it .	$x^s$ $vj^d$
	,
1531	
1531 William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God	J <sup>m</sup> V <sup>c</sup> xxxj
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers	J <sup>m</sup> V <sup>c</sup> xxxj
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois	
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce	J <sup>m</sup> V <sup>c</sup> xxxj xvij <sup>d</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce	xvij <sup>d</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce  " of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte	
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce , of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his	xvij <sup>d</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce  " of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte	xvij <sup>d</sup> xix <sup>s</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce , of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte  Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his marror ond Sanct Elois day in offerand iij <sup>lib</sup> Given be ye Kings grace of his offer-	xvij <sup>d</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>s</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce , of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte  Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his marror ond Sanct Elois day in offerand iijlib  Given be ye Kings grace of his offer-	xvij <sup>d</sup> xix <sup>s</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce , of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte  Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his marror ond Sanct Elois day in offerand iij <sup>lib</sup> Given be ye Kings grace of his offer-	xvij <sup>d</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>
William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God Zers  Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce , of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte  Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his marror ond Sanct Elois day in offerand iijlib  Given be ye Kings grace of his offerand to Sanct Eloy	xvij <sup>d</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>

I 5 3 I —continued		
Given for actts in justicary & to mak		
procuratores		$xx^d$
" for ane bill of complaint apon		
Thomas Schort		$xij^d$
" for ye comperint afor ye toun		
about Thomas Schort		$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" for twa arrestments		viij <sup>d</sup>
Deleverit for ye kings signator apon		
yr raising of ye upset	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
For ye raising of the actts of parlia-		
ment		$xij^d$
" for ane bill for ye common weile .		viijd
" ye deleverant apoun ye Kings		
letters afor ye toun		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given to ye officer till chairg Quntin		
Wauchop afor ye bailles		$xij^d$
Deleverit to Johne Tuler for ye writ-		
ing of ye list of ye toun of or		
upset	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	
" for twa skynis for ye swas		$vj^d$
" to Jakis for hiding of or swas .	<b>ij</b> s	
1532		
William Smeberd Deikin ye zer	of God	Tm\/c
xxxij zeirs	or dou	<i>y</i> v
•		
Ressavit in complete payment of		
William Barklay of his upset		
becaus he was not ane prentice	121.	
with ye freeman	$\mathbf{v}^{ ext{lib}}$	
To ye man y <sup>t</sup> playit on ye almonry	*****	
quhossall (whistle)	ij <sup>cr</sup>	

1532—continued		
To ye boy yt playit on ye swas baith		
ye dayis		$xviij^d$
Given to Partrik Linlithgouforpound-		
ing of ye cers		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for xv ellis of Lynyin claiths to be		
ane abb & ornamtots to ye altar	xviijs	
For ane new lectern to ye altar .	iij <sup>cr</sup>	
" ye making of ye abbis & ormts .	iiijs	
" ye mending of ye bell & ane	,	
bouk to Watti		$xvij^d$
" making of ye auld wax & ye		
new wax for ane qr		xviijd
Given to Sir John for his zeirs fee .	iiijlib	
To ye servand Watti for his zeirs		
fee	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
For making of v emots & drink-		
silver & for ye making	ijs	
Given to Johnne Smyt for mending	•	
of ye lamp	ijs	
For pakthreid to ye altar	•	$ij^d$
" twa gret quhit candill to ye altar .		viijd
" Given to ye quoir for saul mass		
& dirge	xiijs	$iiij^d$
" ringing of ye gret bell	ijs	
" eiking of ye trontall of masses .	vijs	
" breid & wyne to it		$vj^d$
To ye bellman passing through ye		
toun		iiijd
For thre half pund candills to Sanct		
Loys day	xiijs	$vj^d$
" iiij torchis to ye altar wayand xx		
pund	xxij <sup>cr</sup>	$\mathbf{x}^{d}$
-		

#### I 532—continued For iiij quarter pund candills to saule mass & dirge. vijs " washing of Sanct Lucss curthos & or ladis against Sanct Elois xiid .. eikin of Sanct Lucss mass by ye offerant quhilk was gotten & producit xiijs iiijd & payit xviijs $\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$ mair " mending of ye emot of green velvet & sewing of ye stands to ye $xii^d$ brodstir " mending & putting of new fastens $xvi^d$ to ye lenten grait curtain " stiffining & washing of Sanct Lucss curchos & or ladis agains xiid pasch " washing of ye altar claiths in ye zer to ye wff of ye wabster of Lecht . viiis ,, eikin of ye ix lib yt was tain furth of ye box till mak xij punds . I533 Johne Frog chossin ye v day of May ye zer of God JmVc xxx and thre zeirs Imprimis deleverit agains corpus xpi day for pantying of or banare xxxijd speirs to Archibald Roulo Given to Alen Ros for mending of iis ve banars .

I533—continued		
Given to Sir Johne for ane act anent		
Henry Lorymors servand .		$iiij^d$
To or pairt of ye wyne on corpus xpi		
day & ye octave day		xviijd
" or pairt in mayne breid baith ye		
dayis		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" Jakis & Johne Lycbotor men-		
strallis & other men y <sup>t</sup> playit	8	:d
apon ye swas till o' pairt .  For three massis saing at ye altor or	$xv^s$	$vj^d$
	ijs	
ye maisteris gadderit Given to James Crawfurd to buy	1)	
hym ane payr of hois	v <sup>s</sup>	
" to yame yat was gaddering Sir	•	
Johne waigis		$xvj^d$
For ye making of five brasin armis		
to put apon ye trowchis (tomb-		
stones)	xiiijs	
Given for sax punds of leid to put on		
ye brasin armis with	ijs	
" to ye Dene of Gyld for ye layin		
of twa trowchis		$\mathbf{x}$ l <sup>d</sup>
" to James Blak for ye same trowchis	xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	
" for twa rows of wax & ye tain	****	
of yame was stollin	iijs	
" for oil	xij <sup>s</sup>	

The xvj day of June ye zer of God  $J^mV^c$  xxxiij zers

The quhilk day Johnne Frog Deikin w<sup>t</sup> ye avise of all ye laif of ye maisteris for ye maist pairt anonent ye plea movit betwixt Andro Lorymur and

#### 1533—continued

Henry Lorymur his fader and William Croftis servand to ye said Andro, ye quhilk ye maisteris has judiget baith yar plaints and has ordainet ye said William Croftis because he haf sundry faltis, and yat he has feit hym with other masteris syndry & diffrent tymes bygain quhilk is agains guid rule of or occupation and loval statutis given to us be or sovereign Lord & ye guid toun, yat he sall and apoun Sunday nxt to come and yar at ye tyme of ve mass sall offer ane half pund candill he has boucht, and yt afor to ye Deikin & ye laif of ye maisteris sall ask vair forgiveness for ye feeing of hym wt twa masteris and yat he and all others feitmen & prentices within or said occupation and freedom of this burght, and ony in it sall happen to be fundit vat vay comit suchlyke crimes as is foresaid yat he of his propar confession sall be banest and all others foresaid ve said freedom suchlyke as he hes of or occupation & craft Ye quhilk ve said Deikin and Maisteris statute & ordains as is foresaid

#### 1534

William Ray Deikin ye zer of God J<sup>m</sup>V<sup>c</sup> xxxiiij zers

[Disbursements on festival days same as usual except the following items]

Given at ye masteris qumand to ane chaplane till say mass at ye altar quhill Lamoss . . . .

ix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Deleverit at ye maisteris qumand anont ye prosecuting of Robert

- 4		
I 534—continued		
Monypenny afor ye provest &		
baillies, acts & arrestments .	iiijs	
Given at ye maisteris qumand for		
ane act anent ye gairding of ye		
Sancts proffit & ye prepare-		
ment and registering y'rof in		
ye touns buks	ijs	
" for ane new cord of twa fathoms	-)	
to ye cords of ye bell string .		$iiij^d$
" to David Meill for mending of ye		111)
banares	**S	
	ijs	
" to Sir Johnne Gyler for clenging of		
ye tabernakills & other broddis		
of ye altar	$xv^s$	
" to yame yat spargeonis ye kirk &		
drinksilver		$xij^d$
" in drinksilver to yame yat beir ye		
Hers to ye Kirk of Feld &		
hame again quhilk it was graithit		
& dicht		viij <sup>d</sup>
" to Norro for mending & heidding		
of ye swas & cording it .	vj <sup>s</sup>	viijd
" for lynying & bukram to lyne	-	
ye lentian vestment & for		
warkmanship	vjs	
" to Johnn Smy <sup>t</sup> for ye mending of	• )	
molar (moulding) of ye brassin		
	ijs	
Hers	1)	

The second day of August Anno Dom  $J^mV^c$  xxxiiij zers

The quhilk day Robert Monypenny compeared in

#### 1534—continued

prescence of ye Deikin and haill occupation in ye Tolbuitht of Edin' and yair has of his awin proper confession submitit to ye Kings writtings and acts of ye occupation suchlyke ye craftts has, And all others brodderis be dischairgit till intromit wt ane other occupation wt, bot it yat he was prenticed to

#### 1535

James Jonstone Deikin in Anno Dom j <sup>m</sup> v <sup>c</sup> xxx
quinto
Festival days are as usual except the following
items]
Imprimis To yame yat procurit to
Sanct Eloys licht in wyne . xvj <sup>d</sup>
For twa greit taucht candill agains
Sanct Eloys day viij <sup>d</sup>
" washing of or ladiis curchos and
Sanct Lucs xij <sup>d</sup>
Given to Sir Johnne for his labors . xviijd
" to ye quoir for saule mass & dirge xiijs iiijd
" for ye greit bell to ryng saule mass
& dirge ij <sup>s</sup>
To ye trontall of masses xv <sup>s</sup>
For breid & wyne to it vj
Given to ye bellman for passing
through ye toun iiijd
For skouring of ye Hers against
Sanct Loys day viij <sup>d</sup>
Given to ye boys y' bur ye torchis
to ye quoir iij <sup>d</sup>
For prenis (pins) j <sup>d</sup>

I 5 3 5—continued		
To yame yat procurit on Sanct Eloys		
day a candill		$j^d$
Given to fure men yt passit to ye		
muir at ye provosts comand till		
cast doun ye falds & bringing		
in of ane		$xxxij^d$
Given to ye officer to put Thomas		
Hvme in waird for inobedience		$\mathbf{viij}^{ ext{d}}$
" for acts & other instruments tane be-		
twix us & ye men of Canongait	ijs	
" for mending & sewing of twaabbis &		
for ye making of ane hand towell		$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
" for ane monytor to gand in ye		
Saunts geir with aill	$ij^s$	
For ye making of ane new faw(?) afor	-111	
ye altar in ye kirk	$\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{lib}}$	
Given to Watte and to ye masons y <sup>t</sup>		
made ye holis in ye pillar .	viij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye wyf of ye Wabster of Leicht		
for ye washing of ye altar	****	
claithis in ye zeir	viij <sup>s</sup>	
" for oil to ye altar extending to xv	****	
choppins	viij <sup>s</sup>	$ix^d$
" to Sir John for his burd (board)	••••lib	
yis q <sup>r</sup> of Beltane instant	<b>iiij</b> lib	

### 1536

James Johnstoun Deikin in anno dom j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxxvj zers

This is my ressait in ye first quartor comptis
Imprimis Ressait frae ye walkor of ye
Castlehill of whitsunday annuell xvs

viiid

viiid

vis

" to ye men yt bure ye standards

" to ye cheild yt bure ye breid &

" to ye twa knapis & for graithing of ye harness to ye bellman .

baith ye dayis

wyne .

1536—continued	
Given to hym yt playit apon or swas	
baith ye dais ij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye minstralls on corpus xpi day	
& ye octave day ij <sup>s</sup>	
" apon Sanct Elois day in expenssis	
to ye Chaplane for his trovall	l de l
& breid & wyne xvii	-
" for ane new row of walx xvii	ijª
Suma deleverant . lv <sup>cr</sup>	
The vj day of August ye zeir of God j <sup>m</sup> v <sup>c</sup> xxxxzeirs the quhilk day ye mast <sup>s</sup> weill gadderit	&
advisit in Tolbuith of Edin <sup>r</sup> & has ressauit fu compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye cra ye some of viij <sup>lib</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup>	of
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to	of
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viij <sup>lib</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution	of
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said qr compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvjs  Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant	of ift
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viij xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford xj <sup>s</sup> vi	of
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said qr compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvjs  Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford xjs vi " for silk & warkmanschip of ye	of ift
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford xj <sup>s</sup> vi  " for silk & warkmanschip of ye doun welmos stanit ij <sup>s</sup>	of ift
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford xj <sup>s</sup> via for silk & warkmanschip of ye doun welmos stanit ij <sup>s</sup> for mending of ye twa auld abbis	of ift
compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q <sup>r</sup> compts & so rests he awand to ye craye some of viijlib xvj <sup>s</sup> Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford xj <sup>s</sup> via for silk & warkmanschip of ye doun welmos stanit ij <sup>s</sup> for mending of ye twa auld abbis	of ift ij <sup>d</sup>

" to ye masonis in drinksilver for ye

" at ye ms qumand to Craufard

 $iiij^{d}$ 

ijs

1536—continued	
sicklyke as other deikins has	
given for ane guid rewell (rule)	ij <sup>s</sup>
Given for peirsing of ye sacrand bell	
ye tong to it & for peirsing of	
ye same	$xij^d$
" to Sir Johnne for lammas &	Alj
	x1s
allhallows q <sup>rs</sup>	XI
" for ye silver chandollirs to ye	
Saule mass & dirge	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" at ye maisteris qumand to ye	
Gray Frars	$xx^s$
" to ane goldsmyt for pullin furth ye	
clours furth of ye crowetts and	
graithing of yame	xviij <sup>d</sup>
" for washing & stiffing of or ladies	
curchos & Sanct Lucs agains	
nasah	xij <sup>d</sup>
, for ye making of ane keper &	Alj
birrer to ye crowitts with twa	**c
batts to beir yame	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$
" for four new bandis to ye desk	
togidder with an clasp	iiij <sup>s</sup>
" in expensis maid apon lauboring	
of ye morng mass & other	
general conventiouns to ye	
decrees of ye toun	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$
" at ye maisteris qumand for ye	
expensis made ye tyme ye	
cheld maid ye justing in ye	
barras	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{cr}}$
" at ye maisteris qumand for ye stent	AAAY
	:::lib
to ye toun	xxiiij <sup>lib</sup>

## I 536—continued

Given Andw Mabogevin together at ye ms qumand for or pairt of ij standards making . . . ixlib " in ye zeir for walx to ye altar (viz) Sanct Elois day thre gret

candill wayand vij half punds wecht fure new torchis wavand xx pund wecht togidder wt ye making of auld wax agains Yuill & pasch & by other expensis extending to ye somme. iiijlib vjs viijd

" for ye making of ane instrument betwix us and ye patrouns yt sald pait ve standards to or pairt

 $xii^d$ 

# I537

The xiii day of May ye zeir of God jm vc xxxvii zeirs ye quhilk day ye maisteris weill gadderit & advisit in ye Earl of Morras zaird has tain full compt, rakning, & payment of James Johnstoun Deikin of all his zeirs compts, & so rest ve craft awand to ye Deikin togidder with ye annuellis yt Andro Muncur & Johne Sparty is awand & Johne Sparty ij zeirs annuell & dischargis ye said James for now & ever of ye Sancts geir

The ij day of May ye zer of God jm vc xxx and sevin zeirs the maisteris weill gadderit apon Sanct Leonards hill has chosin be all vair electiouns James Johnstoun for yt zeir instant

Imprimis Given to ye chaplane yt keipit ve Erl of Morras vaird . viis

## I 537—continued

307		
Given to Jakis & ye other twa		
franchmen for yr traboll &		
laubors baith ye dayis suma		
xliiij <sup>cr</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt	xxij <sup>cr</sup>	
" to ane other franchman yt playit		
apon ye trimpit	$v^{cr}$	
" for twa quarts of aill to ye proces-		
sion x <sup>d</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt		$v^{d}$
" to ye minstrallis denners (dinners)		
baith ye dayis vjer to or pairt .	$iij^{cr}$	
" paynting of ye speirs iij <sup>cr</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane new box to gadder ye q		
comptes & preists mony &	• c	•••4
other dewties	vj	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane bill to call ye cheld yt		
wrot in ye Blaik Frars & for		*d
ye acts		$xvj^d$
Sanct Eloyis day & changing		
auld walx into new candillis		
with fure new torchis	iiilib wis	:d
" at ye maisteris qumand for Johnne	11) • • )	VIIJ
Fragnsonis erding & expensis		
maid apon his fur bringing .	viijs	viiid
" at ye masteris qumand for ye new	VIII	V11)
stent to ye toun	viilib	
" to ye Gray Frars at ye masteris	,	
qumand as other craftis dois .	$xx^s$	
" to ye servand Craufurd officor to		
ye toun for his labors baith the		
yeirs	viij <sup>cr</sup>	

### 1538

The third day of May ye zer of God  $j^m$   $v^c$  thirtty and aucht zeirs ye maisteris gadderit & advisit apon Sanct Leonards hill has chossin William Smeberd Deikin for  $y^t$  instant

Given for mending of ye Swas (Drum)	ij <sup>cr</sup>
" for sewing & mending of ye	
baners to Alan Ross	ij <sup>cr</sup>
" for mending of or auld bannris iijer	•
& iiij <sup>d</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt	$xxi^d$
" for paynting of ye fure speirs yt	,
barre ye bannris iiijs or pairt .	<b>ij</b> s
" to ye iiij men y <sup>t</sup> was in harnes	-5
apon ye Tolbucht heid in drink-	
silver iiij <sup>cr</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt	ij <sup>cr</sup>
", to ye men y <sup>t</sup> was in harness &	1)
for graithing of it	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye making of ane new key &	1) VII)
ane ryng to ye almonry of ye	::d
breid & wyne	$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
" at ye maisteris qumand for seissing	
& seiking of Welchis wark to	**4
thre officors	$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$
"to Thomas Arnot & Huchen	
Wallace at ye masteris qumand	
for ye arrestment maid upon	
William Gyrulau in ye gret	
disobedience & injury done be	
hym agains ye chaplane & ye	
craft	viij <sup>s</sup>
" to Sir Johnn for his fee	iiij <sup>lib</sup>
-	

1538—continued	
Deleverit at ye mts qumand for ye	
stent i	$\mathbf{x}^{ ext{lib}}$
" for ane trowchis yt wir coft afor	
quhilk ye said Johnne Poir-	
haud & was coft again fra	
ye said Johnne to ye weill of	xxxs
ye Sanct & craft	XXX
suchlyke as ye laif of ye craftis	
chaplanes has and as Sir James	
Moffit has	ijmerks
" to twa officers for gaddering of ye	,
Sanct geir	$ij^{cr}$
" to Sir Johnne for his zeirs burd .	$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathrm{s}}$
Disbursements for festival days as	usual
L	
1539	
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer	
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer	
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxx	
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castle- hill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell	xix zeirs
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs  xxx <sup>cr</sup> xiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xxx <sup>cr</sup> xiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> xiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamer of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxx Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castlehill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xix zeirs  xxx <sup>cr</sup> xiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

1539—continued	
be Robert Ranald & Johne	
Maxton xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	
Given in offerand on Sanct Lucis day xj <sup>cr</sup>	v
, fra Johnne Thorburn for ye renew-	
ing of Andro Mancur annuell	
afor ye term of martimas .xxlib	
Deleverit to me be ye maisteris furth	
of ye box xiiij lib	
Ressavit fra Johnne Wat, Smyt in	
pairt of payment of his upset . v <sup>s</sup>	
Disbursement throughout ye zeir	
	• /
For mending of ye bannris v <sup>s</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt ij <sup>s</sup>	vj
Given for ij quartis of wyne baith ye	
dayis three shillings & iiijd to	ć
o <sup>r</sup> pairt	XX
" in aill baith ye dayis to ye pro-	
cessions xvj <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt	viij
For breid baith ye dayis viijd to or	:::::
pairt	iiij
day and ye octave days for	
yair fees and other expensis	
xxv <sup>cr</sup> & iiij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt xij <sup>s</sup>	vij
" to Craufurd to gang to Sanct	VIJ
Androis at ye maisteris qumand iiijs	
" for ye heiding & mending of ye	
squach v <sup>cr</sup>	iiij
" at ye mts qumand to put Walter	111)
beltmaker in ye Tolbucht .	xijd
" for ane act maid apon hym in ye	
Tolbucht	;;;;d

1539—continued	
Given Sande Craufurds wyf for ane trowchis in ye kirk lyand	
besyde Sanct Loyis altar . xlcr	
" to Johnne Smyt for three brasin armis to put on ye trowchis . ix <sup>cr</sup>	
" to ye masoins to put on ye three	
brasin armis on ye trowchis & leid to yame & for his	
trouble v <sup>cr</sup>	
" to Ryburn yt day his wif decest	
at ye masteris qumand , to Sir John for his lammas fee &	xij <sup>d</sup>
burd silvor iiij <sup>lib</sup>	
[Expensis on Sanct Eloys day as usual]	
Given for paring of ye trowchis yt	•••••
tyme ye armis was put on . ,, to ye Den of Gild for ye extracts	iiij <sup>d</sup>
of ij trowchis xiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Expensis of ye new Mortclaicht	
Imprimis For vij ellis bukkis welvot	
price of ell iiij lib xxviij lib Given to ye browdstr for his laubors	
gold & silk xxj <sup>lib</sup>	
" in drinksilver to ye browdstars	
chelders & to ye tailzer f <sup>r</sup> yair laubors xxv <sup>s</sup>	
For writtings ye tyme yt Thomas	
Schort ployit with Sir Johnne	
makvin articulis iis	

1539—continued		
Given to Sir Johnne Scot yt day we		
gadderit in ye Tolbuith	ijs	
For ij actts y <sup>t</sup> day		viijd
Given to Sir Johne Scot for ane		
instrument,	vj <sup>s</sup>	viijd
" to Henry Lorimoir for his playing		
on ye squach	viijs	
" to James Cokkor for ye mending		
of iiij crownis	iiijs	
" for ye mending of ye lokkis yat		
was brokin in ye kirk		$viij^d$
" at ye maisteris qumand to ye		
Gray Freris	$XX^{S}$	
For walx in ye zeir to ye altar .	lxiij <sup>cr</sup>	$vj^d$
" breid & wyne in ye zeir to ye		
altar	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" ye mornin mass to Sir John .	$ij^{\mathrm{Merks}}$	
timor and making of ane caist	•	
(chest) to ye mortclaicht .	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	

The sax day of August ye zeir of God j<sup>ms</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxxix zeirs

Ye Deikin William Scot and all ye hale m<sup>s</sup> of Hamermen craft w<sup>t</sup>in Edin<sup>r</sup> all precently gadderit in W<sup>m</sup> Smeberd bakstair has admittet Johnne Friddringholm to ye saidill makor craft in all manner of wark y<sup>t</sup> he may wark with his ain hands he not feeand a servand foir hym

#### 1540

The third day of May ye zer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xl zeirs the quhilk day ye masters weill gadderit & advisit

## I 540—continued

apon Sanct Leonards hill has chosin with free election William Ray Deikin till indur for ye zeir

## The namis of ye prentess

Ressavit fra W <sup>m</sup> Windgaith for ane	
prentes callit Andro Carmvortht xxs	
" fra W <sup>m</sup> Reichrtsone for ane prentes xx <sup>s</sup>	
", fra W <sup>m</sup> Pawdrain for his prentes. xx <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Thomas Chossing for his prentes	
callit $W^m$ Smy <sup>t</sup> $xx^s$	
" fra Gylbert Dikson for his prentes xxs	
" fra Johnne Carrubbors for his	
prentes xx <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Johnne Frog for his prentes . xxs	
" fra Pait Gyll for ane prentes . xx <sup>s</sup>	
" fra James Ray for ane prentes . xxs	
Suma prentess . ix <sup>lib</sup>	
· ·	
Expensis maid throughout ye haill zer	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x'	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x'cr Given to ye men yat playit on ye	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x'cr  Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij'cr	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x''  Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij''  " to Jakis & his marrois on ye	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x'cr Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiijcr , to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m's	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . x'cr Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij'cr , to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m's qumand v'cr	
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to or pairt . x <sup>cr</sup> Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij <sup>cr</sup> " to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m <sup>rs</sup> qumand v <sup>cr</sup> " to ye officur Craufurd to gadder ye	xvi <sup>d</sup>
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to or pairt . x <sup>cr</sup> Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij <sup>cr</sup> " to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m <sup>rs</sup> qumand v <sup>cr</sup> " to ye officur Craufurd to gadder ye craft at ye provests qumand .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o' pairt . xcr Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiijcr , to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye mrs qumand vcr , to ye officur Craufurd to gadder ye craft at ye provests qumand . For meikill canwoss to be ane pok	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to or pairt . x <sup>cr</sup> Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts xiiij <sup>cr</sup> " to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m <sup>rs</sup> qumand v <sup>cr</sup> " to ye officur Craufurd to gadder ye craft at ye provests qumand .	xvj <sup>d</sup> xvj <sup>d</sup>

1540—continued	
Given to ye preist yt said ye mornin	•
mass viij dayis of lammos quhen	
Sir Johnne was dischairgit .	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{cr}}$
" ye tyme yt Sir Johnne was dis-	
chairgit be me, all ye tyme of	
lammos quarter all chairgis to	
sundry & diffrent chaplanes	
to say mass at ye altar ys	
	xlvj <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Quarter	XIV) III)
all neccessary expensis maid be	
us & ye massons & Wrichtis	
anent ye bogging & impletting	
of xij ruids in ye Park Dyke ilk	
ruid extendand to vij lib Suma	
is iiij <sup>xx</sup> iiij lib o <sup>r</sup> pairt extendis	-121
to aucht ruid suma is lv	7j <sup>no</sup>
Given for ane gand of iron ye tyme	
of ye bogging to ye qurrors .	x <sup>cr</sup>
" for expensis apon Cristofur Wyn-	
tionis trontall on Sanct Valen-	
	xxiiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for Woddellis graif making	$\mathbf{x}$ ij $^{\mathrm{d}}$
" in expensis ye tyme we reid in	
procession quhen ye Duik was	
born & also to yame yat bur	
ye bannris to or pairt	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to Sir John candilmass & bettan	
quarteris for fees	x Merks
" to ye Gray Freirs as use is	xx <sup>cr</sup>
" for washing of or laidis curchos &	
Sanct Lucis agans pasch	viij <sup>d</sup>
0	

#### 1541-2

William Smeberd & James Johnstoun Deikins The keys of ye box are with George Dalgles John Frog & William Pyrnes

This is ye ressavit, ressavit be us William Smeberd & James Johnstoun admittit to ye haill craft in

default of ane Deikin

Imprimis Ressavit on Sanct Eloys day in offerand in ye kirk . xxxv <sup>cr</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> , in compleit payment of witsunday
& martimos annuell of John Grame lands of Sanct Mary
Wynd xiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Ressavit of William Wrethis lands . iiij merks
" of William Schalot annuell on ye
Castlehill xxx <sup>cr</sup>
" in compleit payment of Huchesons
annuell in ye auld feche mar- kut for ye zeir xiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
kut for ye zeir xiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> , in complet payment of Johnne
Spartes annuell xiiij <sup>cr</sup>
" in complete payment of William
Sheirsmyt land in ye Cowgat in
ye zer ij merks
Resting awand of W <sup>m</sup> Scheirsmy <sup>t</sup>
land in Sanct Mary Wynd v <sup>cr</sup> Ressavit of offerand on Sanct Lucs
mass xiij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
" in complete payment of Waltor
Wrechts upset v <sup>lib</sup>
" do do of Johnne
Hoppers upset iiij <sup>lib</sup>

I 54 I -2—continued	
Ressavit fra Johne Maxton for twa	
prentess xx <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Johne Murres for ane do xxs	
" " Mungo Huntar for ane do xx <sup>s</sup>	
" " James Nycoll for ane do xx <sup>s</sup>	
Suma xxiij <sup>lib</sup> vij <sup>s</sup>	& viijd
This is ye expensis yat we haf desbursit in g	enerall
in ye zeir	
Expenses on corpus xpi day to ye	
ij men callit toddis y <sup>t</sup> playit	
baith ye dais xx <sup>cr</sup> to o' pairt . x <sup>cr</sup>	
To Jakis baith ye dais xiiij <sup>cr</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt vij <sup>cr</sup>	
Given to other ij young men quhilk	
war not feit be ye toun of gud	
will xj <sup>cr</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt v <sup>cr</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
To iiij men quhilk buir ye baners	
baith ye dais viij <sup>cr</sup> to o' pairt . iiij <sup>cr</sup>	
For quarts of wyne in ye processions	
bat ye dais vj <sup>cr</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt . iij <sup>cr</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given on ye octave day to ye men	
quhilk buir ye baners & drink	д
xx <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt	$\mathbf{x}^{d}$
" on ye octave day in ye tavern &	
on ye principall day & disionis	
& lawings to ye minstralis viijer	
to o <sup>r</sup> pairt iiij <sup>cr</sup> , yat day quhen ye Kings youngest	
son was born to iiij men yat	
buir ye baners in procession	
°CP 4 P ° 4	
For breid in ye processions baith ye	
dais vj <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt	

1541-2—continued		
Given to Craufurd at ye mas' qumand		
for his leveray agains corpus xpi		
day ,	xxij <sup>cr</sup>	$\mathbf{x}^{ ext{d}}$
·		
Expensis on Sanct Eloys	day	
Imprimis To yame yt procurit on		
Sanct Elois day		$xvj^d$
For bellis & orgains & sens	iiij <sup>cr</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given to ye bois of ye quoir		viij <sup>d</sup>
" on Sanct Eloys day for ye singing		-
mass to ye quoir , , ,	iiij <sup>cr</sup>	
" to ye quoir for saule mass & dirge		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given to ye belman for passing	3	-
throut ye toun ,		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye boy yat skourit ye hers &		
chandellaris		viijd
For washing & styffing of or laidis		
curches & Sanct Lucs against		
Sanct Eloys day		$xij^d$
To Sir Johnne for his laubours agains		25.2)
Sanct Elois day , , .		xviij <sup>d</sup>
For ye masses agains Sanct Elois day	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{cr}}$	Aviij
" twa taucht candill on Sanct Elois	AV	
day		viijd
" ye gret bell	ij <sup>cr</sup>	V 11j
In ye walx in ye zeir to ye altar oft	1)	
ye tenor of ane teket (account)	W.Crowne	iiis i.d
In expensis on Sanct Lucs masses.	xxx <sup>cr</sup>	iiijd
For washing of ye altar claithis in ye	AAA	111)
zeir	viij <sup>cr</sup>	
For styffing of Sanct Lucs curchis		
& or laidis agains pasch		xij <sup>d</sup>
& o laidis agains pascii.	et.	XIJ

I 54 I -2—continued	
Given to Craufurd for his zeirs fee .	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{cr}$
" at ye masteris qumand to Johnne	
Lindsay because ye haill deikins	
of Edin' did ye same to o' pairt	viij <sup>cr</sup>
For breid & wyne in ye zeir to ye	°CT
altar	vj <sup>cr</sup>
to tend ye altar	iiij <sup>er</sup>
" to ye man yat kepit ye Tolbuith	111)
in ye zeir for his laubors	iiij <sup>cr</sup>
" to Sir Johnne for his burd & fee	xx merks
" ye officers to gadder in ye Sanct	
geir at sundry tymes & for	
othir protestations maid in ye	*Cr
Tolbuith	vj <sup>cr</sup>
other trabell	viij <sup>cr</sup>
other trabell	****
1543	
James Johnstoun deikin of ye Har	nerymen craft
in ye zeir of God j <sup>m</sup> v <sup>c</sup> xliij zeirs	
Imprimis Expensis on Corpus xpi	
day & ye octave day to ye	
minstrallis and other expenses	
extending to or pairt & ye	
wrichtis & massons iiij lib xiiij <sup>cr</sup> & viij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt	xlvij <sup>cr</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	AIVIJ III
Deleverit at ve maisteris dilmand	
Deleverit at ye maisteris qumand ve eiking of xl lib stent to	
ye eiking of xl lib stent to Wagerins & furnishing yame	
ye eiking of xl lib stent to Wagerins & furnishing yame	$\mathbf{x}^{ ext{lib}}$

Thomas Schort armerar Deikin chossin ye third day of May ye zeir of God J<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> xliij zeirs

#### I 543—continued

[His term of office commences with the following two minutes]

The first day of July ye zeir forsaid

Tweiching ye debait movit be William Frussell. saidlar agains James Laing his servand the said James Lang has refusit hym to obey ye decreet of ye craft anont all ye pairts of ye said Wms bill And in jugment, ye said Deikin & maisteris of ve said occupation being riply advisit wt ye said bill & has jugerit ye writtis, & ye said maisteris be examination of witnesses and of ye said James Lang ain propar confession, We half and guid efoir deleverit in vis manner vat ve said James Lang sall in presc of his maister William Frussell, ve Deikin & haill conveened now beand present sit doun apon his kneis & grat ye falt & ask his maister forgiveness and sall apon Sunday that next comis in to Sanct Gellis Kirk ye tyme of ye mass and offer to Sanct Elois altar half ane pund candill of walx and has obligit hym of his awin propar confession yat ond he commit ony suchlyke faltis to ony brother of ye said craft yat all ye faltis contained in ye bill till be corrikit apon ye said Johannis Smyt scriba et noty Tames

The said day tweiching ye complaint maid be Thomas Schort deikin apon Robert Ranald & Johnne Fodderghame for ye ressit of ye said James Lang with ye said Johnne. The said Johnne insurranded ye value for ye Inobedience done be hym insofar & was dischairget be ye said Dekin not ye less he granted in prs of ye craft yt

#### 1543—continued

ye said faltis, referrit hym to ye correction of ye haill craft & hym in y<sup>r</sup> willis The quhilk falt we haf judgit & because it is the said Johnne first falt we haf dispensit w<sup>t</sup> ye principall value and has ordainit y<sup>t</sup> ye said Johnne and apon Sunday ye tyme of the mass & bring w<sup>t</sup> hym ane pund candill of walx & offer ye same to Sanct Elois altar for his inobedience & in attempting to hold sicklyke faltis under ye pain of ye values containd in o<sup>r</sup> said statutes tweiching ye injury & causing ye said James Lang to contemen ye said Deikin be ye forsaid Robert Ranald, ye craft has judgit ye said bill, & frees him now & ever quhill ye next conventioun because ye said Robert was not put till answer to it

This is ye expensis maid be me apon ye bettin of ye Hous & other expensis

Imprimis For dichting & clengin		
of ye scheld	vj <sup>cr</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
For ane dusane of rauchtris to claicht		-
ye stau with	xijs	
To ye pynors to bring yame to ye		
schor		iiij <sup>d</sup>
For sawing of ye rauchtris to ye toun		xijd
To ye sawers to saw ye said rauchtris	iijs	viijd
For bringing yame furth of Lecht		
& ane corbell		$xij^d$
Given for ye corbell		xviijd
For four garronis to mend ye stair .		$x^{l^d}$
Deleverit to ye sclaitter for pointing		
of ye hous	viiij <sup>cr</sup>	

1543—continued		
For sclaitts to ye hous	$ix^{cr}$	
Deleverit for theiking of ane pairt of	122	
ye stair yt was not theikit of		
befor	vj <sup>cr</sup>	iiijd
Given to ane wricht for his laubors.	XV <sup>cr</sup>	1113
" to James Dorwik, Smyt for viij	25. V	
punds and ane half of Iron		
wark to be twa stragas to ane		
bridill to ye hous	$v^{cr}$	
For iiij door nail and garron nailis	v	
& for xvj plancho <sup>r</sup> nailis.	$v^{cr}$	
The expenss of ye hous vj <sup>lib</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	. •	
The expenss of ye hous vj mj nj		
Expenss apon Corpus xpi day		
Imprimis deleverit for ye graithing		
of or swas & stikkes to it or		
pairt	$v^{cr}$	
For paynting of ye speirs iiijer to or		
pairt	ijcr	
" mending of ye baners xxxd to or		
pairt		$xv^{d}$
" breid & aill apon Corpus xpi day		
xviij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt		$ix^d$
" Wyne xxxij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> pairt		xvjd
To ye men yat bur ye baners viijer to		3
or pairt	iiij <sup>cr</sup>	
" ye knaipis & harness xxxij <sup>d</sup> to	,	
o <sup>r</sup> pairt		$xvj^d$
" ye thrie trimpet men in feis xl <sup>cr</sup> to		,
o <sup>r</sup> pairt	$xx^{cr}$	
" ye man yat playit apon ye almonry		
quhissolis x <sup>cr</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{cr}}$	

I 543—continued		
For dichting of ye harness iiijer to or		
pairt	ij <sup>cr</sup>	
" pins to ye harness viijd to or pairt		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" making of iiij billis of complaint		
apon yame yat occupyit ye ters		••d
& others with ye freedom . ", iiij acts yt was given be ye toun		xxxij <sup>d</sup>
apon ye baillis complant.		xvid
,, ane bill apon ye men of ye west		AVJ
port & for iiij arrestments and		
to ye officers & for thrie acts		
apon yame	ij <sup>cr</sup>	viijd
Ressavit fra ye tynklers yat ar stau-	,	
lyingrs of yair ain free willis yt		
occupis ye weekly merkats .	$xx^{cr}$	
Deleverit to Maistr Andro Blakstok		
at ye maisters qumand	$xxj^{cr}$	
" to ane man to gang wt ye prouest		
x dais extending ilk day xx <sup>d</sup> suma is.	*cr	••••d
Given to Johnne Smy <sup>t</sup> for mending	xvj <sup>cr</sup>	$\mathbf{viij}^{ ext{d}}$
of ye chandell		xijd
For ane stent to certain men y <sup>t</sup> reid		XIJ
with ye prouest	xvij <sup>cr</sup>	
To ye trontall of masses	xv <sup>cr</sup>	
" ye silver chandelers		${f viij}^{ m d}$
For ye haly bluid chandelers		viij <sup>d</sup>
" eiking of Sanct Lucs mass	xij <sup>cr</sup>	
" to the tabroner apon Thursday ye		
xvj day of Janr in ye procession		
w <sup>t</sup> ye sacrement v <sup>cr</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt .	****	$xxx^d$
To twa men yat bur or baners .	ij <sup>cr</sup>	

### I 543—continued

2.0	
To Henry Lorymor for his laubors to	
play apon ye swas all yis zeir . x <sup>cr</sup>	
For ane actt of parchment maid for	
banessing unfreedmen	${f viij^d}$
To Sir Johnne for his fee of Candle-	
mass	
For walx to ye altar in ye zeir iiij	
gret torchis wayand xxij punds	
price of ye pund xviijd suma . xxxiijcr	
" iij gret candell wayand iiij lib . xiij <sup>cr</sup>	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" vij half pund candell to ye Hers . x <sup>cr</sup>	$vj^d$
" twa quarter pund candellis	$\mathbf{x}$ vii $\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
" ane quarter pund row	$i\mathbf{x}^{ ext{d}}$
" making of auld walx agains zuil .	$ix^d$

[The following memorandum (in the handwriting of Provost William Bannatyne) is found at the end of this Deikins Accounts, which only cover three-fourths of the year:—]

The said Thomas Schort was crewille slain with o' auld Innemeis of Ingland at ye invasion and burnying of yis burh In ye debait of ye samyn quhen debaitit lang qull He was slain w' ane young franchmand at ye Ned' port (Netherbow port) Ora pro animae sue

#### 1544

Ye Deikin and maisteris weill gadderit & advisit in ye Rude Chapell of Edinburgh. Ressevit ful comp<sup>t</sup> & rakning of William Scot Deikin of ye Hamermen craft The said William restis awin to ye said craft the sovme of xxviij<sup>cr</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

1544—continued	
[Interpolated note by Bannatyne]	
Post conbustionem burgi de Edr ano primo ut pate	et
William Scot Dekyne xliiij zeir	
The zeir of God J <sup>m</sup> V <sup>c</sup> xliij zeirs, ye iij day of Ma	у
ye maisteris gadderit and advisit has chosing William	n
Scot Dekyne for yat instant zeir	
Imprimus ressevit fra Sir Johne Smy <sup>t</sup> viij <sup>lib</sup>	
Ressevit fra ye wedo wamand (widow	
woman) of hyr maill x <sup>s</sup> Ressevit fra Dame Steill of hyr whit-	
sunday maill xxxij <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Adam Heselehop for his zeirs	
comp <sup>t</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Archebald Setoune for his zeirs	
compt iiijs	
" fra Andro Setoune his sone for his	
zeirs comp <sup>t</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> ,, fra Rauff M'dowgall for his zeirs	
comp <sup>t</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Johne Grhame for his whit-	
sunday annuell vj <sup>s</sup> viij	jd
" fra William Chamlat for martimas	
annuell xv <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Andro Wilzoadsone of his whit-	
sunday maill xxxij <sup>s</sup> ,, fra William Rechosoune for ane	
prentes	
" fra William Chamlat for his whit-	
sunday annuell xv <sup>s</sup>	
" fra yame yat procurit upon Sanct	
Loyis day xxj <sup>s</sup>	

- w		
I 544—continued		
Ressevit fra Patrit Smy <sup>t</sup> and William		
Roche for ye makin of ye denirs iijlib		
Ye some of ye resait is wt ye		
quarter compts xxvij lib	xiijs	$vj^d$
Heir followis ye expensis quhilk William	Scot	has
debursit		
Given to Nicolos for ye keping of		
	cxijs	
" to William Wyndezots and John		
Hadnay to mak y <sup>r</sup> expensis to		
Glasqu to get ye ornyments of		
	cliij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ane man of law at syndry tymes	citij	
,, to alle man of law at syndry tymes	:::s	
in ye first quarter iij <sup>libs</sup> x		
**	viijs	
" in ye tavern in bylawings at syndry	***0	
	xiijs	
" to Alex <sup>r</sup> Schort in Leicht for ye		
kepuig of our mortclaith and ye		
	cxijs	
" to ye minstralis apon ye octave		
day of corpus xpi	$ix^s$	
" for ane act in ye consistory	ijs	
To Peter Gyll for ye keping of Sir		
	xiijs	
" Sir Johne or chaplane to his wage	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" Sir James Zoungre for ye keping		
of Sir Johne Smy <sup>t</sup>	viijs	
Given to Johne Hadnay & Robert	J	
Monopenny for ye keping of Sir		
Johne yat day he was come .	iiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Thomas Belmann & sone for		
,, to Thomas Delmann & some for		

1544—continued	
ye keping of ye ij pryks to ye	
Heirsis	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given for pap (paper) and Ink .	vij <sup>d</sup>
" to ane chaplane yat somonyt	
Sir Johne	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye pynors	iiij <sup>d</sup>
", to ye clerk yat passit about w <sup>t</sup> ye	,
craft	$\mathbf{x}ij^{\mathrm{d}}$
" to Peter Gyll and to another man	5
to keip Sir Johne in ye outer	
Tolbuyth ijs	
" to Peter Gyll at ye crafts camand	$xij^d$
" for ane act	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane crowat	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane act	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye beidmen of ye Magdelyn	,
Chapell	$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
" to Sir Andro Gray for ye saying	
of ye mornin massis viij days . viij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye boy yat furnesit ye graitht	
to ye altar	xviijd
" to Edward Diksoune for ye copy of	
certain writints ye quhilk was	
send to Sanct Andros wt an	
man of law iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ane man of law at syndrie tymes vlib vjs	
" to ye Chaplane of ye Rude Chapell	$\mathbf{xij}^{ ext{d}}$
For ane instrument tayne be James	,
Johnstoun in Sir James hand .	iiijd
To Walter Bynyne for ye payntyne	,
of ij clakis and ij ymags xxxij <sup>s</sup>	
Given to Thomas Arnot for we	

1544—continued	
aresting of Sir Johnis clathes	
(clothes)	viijd
Given to ye officars for ye gaddering	
and arrestyn of ye stents xiiijs	
" for nalis to ye altar	$xvj^d$
" to Andro Rechosoune notar	xvj <sup>d</sup>
" for ij irene chandalars and payntyn	
of yame iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" to Mungo Hunter for ane lok in	
Neders Wynd iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" for ane lok to ye altar	$xij^d$
" for ane kea to ye almory of ye	
altar	$xij^d$
For graicht to say mass to ane altar	
ye last of Lammas and to ye	
boy yat curit it vj <sup>s</sup>	
" breid and wyne to say mas	$\mathbf{x}$ ij $^{ ext{d}}$
" walx in ye haylt in my tyme . xxxij <sup>s</sup>	
" washing of ye clathes and breid	
and wyne to ye altar $\cdot$ . $ij^s$	
To ye governors wyf of ye Tol-	
buycht at ye covening of	
Hallomas , ,	$xij^d$
" Sir Johne Lawsoun for ye saying	
of ye mornin massis vj <sup>s</sup>	
For ye makin of anewyndo in Netheris	
Wynd and ij bands iijs	
This is my expensis on Sanct Loys day	
Item To ye quoir iiijs	•••d
" ye belles	xviij <sup>d</sup>
" ye sens	viijd

I 544—continued	
For wyne breid and cords .	$viij^d$
To ye clerks	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For candill and flowers to ye	
altar	xvjd
To ye boy yat furnist all ye	22.7
graicht to ye altar on Sanct	
Loyis day	$xij^d$
, Pait Govuin for furnesyine ye	Alj
graicht to ye altar ye Hallo-	
mos quarter ij <sup>s</sup>	
" Gilbert Hoy for ye makyn	
of ye frontall and frenzeis	
and armys x <sup>s</sup>	
For ij ellis of burgid alex <sup>r</sup> to be	
ye frontall xij <sup>s</sup>	
" iij ellis of canwess to lyn ye	
frontall and to lay under ye	
towells vj <sup>s</sup>	
" ij towellis and ye makyn of	
yame viijs	
" ij ellis of hardyne to lay under	
ye altar towellis	$xiij^d$
" ane quarter of claitht to be	
ane hand towell	$ij^d$
To ye wricht for his warkman-	-)
schip and tymor to ye altar . vjs	
" Johnne Maxtoun for ane alb	
and ane chofall $iij^{libs}$ $v^s$ ,, him for ane challes and a	
crowat ix <sup>s</sup>	
" ye govenors wyf of ye Tol-	
buycht iis	

### 1544—continued

To ane bolt to ye sclateris .	$\mathbf{x}ij^{d}$
For ij candill to burn upon Zuill	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" breid and wyne to ye altar .	$-\mathbf{xix}^{\mathrm{d}}$
To ye closat dyr (door) in	
Neddrys Wynd ane pair of	
bands and ane cruick to it	
and nalis	$xviij^d$

#### 1545

The zeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xlv ye iiij day of May Mungo Huntar Loksmy<sup>t</sup> chosyne Dekyne upon Sanct Lynards Hill ye day foresaid be consent of ye maist part of ye masteris for yat instant zere

Heir followis ye compt of ye gowyne furtht The expensis upon Corpus xpi day and ye octave of ve same In ye first v ellis oft small canvos to be if new baners xxcr to our part  $\mathbf{x}^{cr}$ For ye payntyn and makyne of yame lvi<sup>cr</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> part . . . xxviij<sup>cr</sup> " twa new speris to beir yame viij<sup>cr</sup> iiijcr or part. " greyne new bukram to be hays to vame iijer or part xviij<sup>d</sup> " quhen ye baners was rasit fra ye paynttars and at ye feeing of ye menstrallis x<sup>s</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> part . . To ye menstrallis feys xxviij<sup>cr</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> xiiijcr part .

1545—continued		
For ye expensis bayth ye dayis and		
wyne on ye octave day xxiiij <sup>cr</sup>	xij <sup>cr</sup>	
to o <sup>r</sup> part	XIJ	
To ye pynor men yat stuyd (stood)		
at ye taveroun dur quhar we		
drank viij <sup>d</sup> o <sup>r</sup> part		$iiij^d$
" ye men yat buy ye baners in ye		
processions baith ye dayis viijs		
o <sup>r</sup> part	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
For iiij quarts aill and ij gret breid		
iiij <sup>cr</sup> o <sup>r</sup> part , ,	ij <sup>cr</sup>	
To ye childer yat buy ye breid in		
ye procession ij <sup>s</sup> to o <sup>r</sup> part		$\mathbf{x}ij^{d}$
For pap (paper) and Ink to be ane		
comp <sup>t</sup> buyk , ,		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ij half pund candill agains Witson-		
day	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" ane pair of bands to ane wyndo in	•	
Dame Stelis in Netheris Wynd		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
	ijs	AA
" ane lok to hyr stayr Duyr	1)	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ane act		1111
To ye officar yat arrestit ye wyffis		••••4
geyr for maill		iiij <sup>d</sup>
For half ane pund row of walx to		3
say mass		$xxx^d$
To Adam Wallace for ye pindyn		
of Johne Sperte and James		
Zoung		$\mathbf{x}$ ij $^{\mathrm{d}}$
" Monepenye for his half zers fee	$xx^s$	
" ye Duyll goving betwixt us and ye		
Wrichtis (Wrights) xxs or part	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
Given to Wintoune Strauchane for ve		

I 545—continued	
copie of ye statuts of ye toun	
anent ye boche	iijs
For ix muchkyns of wyne	iij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
" breid to say mass	vj <sup>d</sup>
" weschyne of ye altar claithis .	viijd
" mending of ye lectryne	ij <sup>d</sup>
	-
The expensis on Sanct Loys day	7
To ye quoir for singyne of ye mass	
upon Sanct Loyis day and apon	
ye morne eftr ane merk and iiijs	
For ye bellis	iij <sup>s</sup> <b>vj</b> <sup>d</sup>
To ane chaplane to say mass at ye	
altar	$vj^d$
,, Sir William	xviij <sup>d</sup>
" iiij tauch candill	xij <sup>d</sup>
" ye boy yat helpit to busk ye altar	$ij^d$
For ij half pund candill	V <sup>S</sup>
" for ij quarter pund candill	$xxx^d$
To Thomas Hall	ij
" Patrit Tod	$xvj^d$
For pindying of James Zoung &	
Johne Sperte to ye officares	•••d
and ye pynors	$ ext{xviij}^{ ext{d}}$
To Sir William for his zers fee passit	
by at Alhallows mass iiij <sup>libs</sup>	:s
S .	xxij <sup>s</sup>
" ij half pund candill and fynes to ye mass buyk	$xij^d$
, ane corprall	iij <sup>s</sup>
" ye mendin of ye howsis in Nyddris	11]
" ye mendin or ye nowsis in Tyddiis	

Wynd for sclatris, sand, lyme lancht garrone nalis & ye sclatris warkmanschip	I 545—continued		
lancht garrone nalis & ye sclatris warkmanschip			
sclatris warkmanschip . xls  To Sir William for his candilmoss quarter			
quarter		$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$	
Robert Donaldson for his candilmoss quarter	To Sir William for his candilmoss		
moss quarter	quarter	$xx^s$	
For Wyne and breid to say mass	" Robert Donaldson for his candil-		
"ye curyn (upkeep) of ye altar yis zere bygane		$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
zere bygane iiijs  To James Barroun for ye ingetting of Jame Zoungs upset ijs  " Alex Purves for walx yat William Smeberd sauld have payit			xxiiij <sup>d</sup>
To James Barroun for ye ingetting of Jame Zoungs upset ijs  " Alex' Purves for walx yat William Smeberd sauld have payit . xxviijs  " William Forrest for ye Hamer and ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs  " ye masoune for leid and onputting of it xvjd  For ane bill makyne for to put ye unfreemen of ye gay' and ane act xijd  To ye officares yat put ye geir of ye gait (street)			
of Jame Zoungs upset ijs  " Alex Purves for walx yat William  Smeberd sauld have payit		<b>i</b> iij <sup>s</sup>	
" Alex" Purves for walx yat William  Smeberd sauld have payit . xxviijs  " William Forrest for ye Hamer and ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs  " ye masoune for leid and onputting of it xvjd  For ane bill makyne for to put ye unfreemen of ye gayt and ane act xijd  To ye officares yat put ye geir of ye gait (street)  " ye chaplane of ye Magdelene Altar for keiping of our torchis . ijcr " Sir William for his beltane qr . xxs  " Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xlcr " William Coutts for his travell			
Smeberd sauld have payit . xxviijs  "William Forrest for ye Hamer and ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs  "ye masoune for leid and onputting of it		ij <sup>s</sup>	
"William Forrest for ye Hamer and ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs "ye masoune for leid and onputting of it		****	
ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs  " ye masoune for leid and onputting of it		xxviijs	
(tombstone) at ye altar end . iijs  " ye masoune for leid and onputting of it			
"ye masoune for leid and onputting of it		****	
of it		1113	
For ane bill makyne for to put ye unfreemen of ye gay <sup>t</sup> and ane act xij <sup>d</sup> To ye officares yat put ye geir of ye gait (street)			:d
unfreemen of ye gay <sup>t</sup> and ane act			XVJ
act			
To ye officares yat put ye geir of ye gait (street)  "ye chaplane of ye Magdelene Altar for keiping of our torchis  "Sir William for his beltane qr xxs  "Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xlcr  "William Coutts for his travell			;d
gait (street)  " ye chaplane of ye Magdelene Altar for keiping of our torchis  " Sir William for his beltane qr  " Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand  " William Coutts for his travell			XIJ
" ye chaplane of ye Magdelene Altar for keiping of our torchis . ij <sup>cr</sup> " Sir William for his beltane q <sup>r</sup> . xx <sup>s</sup> " Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xl <sup>cr</sup> " William Coutts for his travell			
for keiping of our torchis . ij <sup>cr</sup> " Sir William for his beltane q <sup>r</sup> . xx <sup>s</sup> " Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xl <sup>cr</sup> " William Coutts for his travell			
" Sir William for his beltane qr . xxs " Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xl <sup>cr</sup> " William Coutts for his travell		iicr	
" Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand xl <sup>cr</sup> " William Coutts for his travell		-	
comand $xl^{cr}$ , William Coutts for his travell		2222	
" William Coutts for his travell		$xl^{cr}$	
compts & ye stents vj <sup>3</sup>		·vjs	

#### I 545—continued

Heir followis my resait of ye haill zeir forsaid

Resaivit fra George Watsoune for	
his upset	$xl^{cr}$
" fra Robyne Cothrone part of pay-	
ment of his upset	$xx^s$
" " William Roche for ane prentes	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$
" " Nicoll Purves for his upset . iiijlibs	
" " Adam Pumfra somme of his	
martimas maill	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{cr}}$
" " Johne Hadnay & James Zoung	
	xlijs
" " James Zoung for his upset . vlibs	,
" " Johne Sperte for his upset .	$xl^{cr}$
" " Johne Stelis dachtyr for hyr	
zeirs maill iiij <sup>libs</sup>	
" " Patrit Sclat for ane prentes	
	xx <sup>cr</sup>
" " Andro Wilzoadsoun for his	
zeirs maill iiij merks and ane	
merk allowit for ane wyndo.	
" " Johne Sperte for his zers	
annuell ane merk	
" William Frissell for ane prentes	xxs
,, ,,	

The somme of ye resait xxvij libs without ye q<sup>r</sup> compts Ye somme of ye q<sup>r</sup> compts of yis zeir extends to ix libs xvij<sup>cr</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>

I have gevyne to George Peirsoune Saidlar and Dekyne efter me to put in ye box in pre<sup>s</sup> of ye maisteris fourteen libs elevyne<sup>s</sup> and viij<sup>d</sup>

#### 1546

George Peirsoun, Saidlar schosin Dekyne apoun Sanct Leonards Hill ye iij day of May ye zeir of God ano M.V<sup>c</sup>xlvj be electioun of ye maist part of ye maisteris being instant for ye tyme

The expensis on Corpus Cristius day & ye octave

of ye samyn

Between us and ye masonnis iiij lib	
xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiijd o <sup>r</sup> part y <sup>r</sup> of lvij <sup>s</sup>	$ij^{d}$
For ane pair of chandlaris of brass	
and ye mending of yame . xxvj <sup>s</sup>	
To three men iiij dayis ye tyme of	
ye counseling of ye Lordis to	
gang at ye provestis bak . xvjs	
" Quhen all ye Dekyins chosit iiij	
men to gang at ye provestis	
bak our part of ye expensis . ijs	
For ye defence of ye ploy movit be	
George Cranstoun and Helene	
Naper his spouse against ye	
brethren of ye Hamermen , xxviijs	
" sensyne for ye same ploy vj <sup>s</sup>	
To Robert Donaldson for ye mend-	
ing of ane lok and ane new band	
to ye sellar dure of ye houss	
of Nedryis Wynd ij <sup>s</sup>	
" Mungo Hunter for ye mending	
of ane lok of ye Hous in	
Nedryis Wynd	$\mathbf{xij}^{\mathbf{d}}$
For ye box to keep ye charteris of	

1546—continued	
Sanct Eloyis & other neces-	
saris to Mungo Hunter x	vis
To ye wrycht for his warkmandschip i	iij <sup>s</sup>
Sanct Loyis day	
To Alex' Purves for iiij greit torchis xxv	iiis
For ane pund of priccattis at wit-	•
	iij <sup>s</sup>
	iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	vj viijd
" ye saule mass & dirge iiij quart	
pund candillis	iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
" iiij taucht candill to set on ye altar	<b>x</b> vj <sup>d</sup>
To iij preistis to say mass at ye altar	ijs
For saule mass & dirge apon ye	
	iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
" doubling of ye bellis	ijs
" taucht candill to burne in zule .	viij <sup>d</sup>
To Mungo Hunter for lokis & bandis	
to ye almonry ond ye altar and	
battis (batts) x	ij <sup>s</sup>
For making of ye hollis of ye battis	
and leid to yame	ij <sup>s</sup>
To ye wrycht for ye tymor and	
warkmandschip xv	⁄ij <sup>s</sup>
For ane corporell	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$
" steiking (closing up) in of Thomas	
Schortis wyfis bucht	viij <sup>d</sup>
" warning of ye tenandis of ye land	
of Nedrys Wynd to flyt	${f viij}^d$
" sensyne to Adam Wallace for ye	
warning of vame	.,;;;d

### 1546—continued

vijs

Anno Dom j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xlvj zeir month of February Die sexto in pretorio in pre<sup>e</sup> of George Peirsoun Dekyn and ye maist part of ye maisteris, Patrit Scot Saidlar is admyt borrowis and surte for William Frissell of ye malis of ye howsis of Nitheris Wynd ye quhilk Steilis dochtyr now inhabits extending to sex merks zeirlie far faling as ye said William remanys in ye said Howsis.

The zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> xlvj ye xiiij day of November in ye Tolbuith of Edin<sup>h</sup> George Peirsoun Dekyn and ye maist pairt of ye maisteris has ordinit Mungo Hunter to deliverand to Sir William Wodhall ye soume of xlix<sup>cr</sup> for ye said Sir Williams expensis ye tyme of ye Bothe? in ye xlv zeir quhen ye maisteris was furcht of ye toun quhill efterwards gif ye maisteris thynk expedient to recompence ye said Sir William wy<sup>t</sup> mair And in ye meantyme discharges ye said Mungo Hunter of all soumes, detty and clemyis yat ye said Mungo aucht to ye said fraternity be reason of his Dekynschip in ye zeir forsaid for now and ever.

The Dekyn George Peirsoun & ye xij maisteris statuts & ordains yat quhat sover servand of ye occupation yat fees him wyt ij masteris and cannot prove yat he hes warnyt ye maister yat he dwellis

#### 1546—continued

wy' xl dayis afor his term lawfully to depairt fra him, he salbe expellit ye fredoum for ane zeir.

### The maisters names all paying iiijs

Johne Clerk Thomas Hume George Watsone Johne Rynd Robert Ranald William Raa Johne Watsone Gawane Frog William Frasyr Johne Frog James Frasyr Patrik Scot Robert Freland Gilbert Diksone Johne Maxtone William Lytharnes Henry Lorimor Nicoll Purwes Ouintone Wachop Peter Gyll Mungo Hunter Johne Fothringham David Hamyltoun Robert Glassiner Matthew Windgaittis Tames Ihonstone Johne Watt

Johne Hunter William Windgaittis Patrik Sklater Thomas Purwes Walter Wyt William Purwes David Pumfray Thomas Softlay Johne Marche James Smy<sup>t</sup> Thomas Purwes Andro Lorimer Thomas Schortis wyfe ijs Johne Ewat Robert Dun William Berclay Johne Smeberd James Zoung George Dalgleis James Dornick John Sprete William Brokes Johne Hopper William Scott Alex<sup>r</sup> Wilsone Johne Menzeis Alex<sup>r</sup> Smy<sup>t</sup>

### 1546-continued

Johne Hadnay James Raa

Johne Bannatyne William Roche

### In ye Pottaris

Androw Seytone Raufe M'Dowall

Robert Sevtone Adam Hislop

Ye fyft day of June anno ye fortyseventh zeir

Thare is lyand about ye altar ix tronchtis ij under ye pulpot, ane afor ye altar ij at ye est end of ye altar, ane anent ye pyllar yat is next ye stepill duyr ane anent ye pyllar of ye bak of Sanct Sebestians altar ane at ye est end of ye Magdelene altar and ane anont ye hali walt staine of ye northt Kyrk duyr in ye Dekyns tyme George Peirsoun

> Obitus Die Wilolim Wodhall Capollair Allar Wilolim Bannatyne Cap & Notary

#### 1547

James Johnsoun chosin Dekin of Hamermen upon Sanct Leonards Craggs ye third day of May ye zeir of God jm vc xlvij zeir

The expens upon Corpus xpis day	
& ye octave of ye same betwixt	
us & ye masonis & wrychtis . iii	j <sup>lb</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
To Robert Byning for ye paynting	
of ye speiris	$vj^s$
For half ane pund roll of walx to	
say mass	ij³
" Papyr	viij
, ane Swasch (Drum)	xxij <sup>s</sup>

1547—continued		
At ye masts comand to him yt kepit		
ye key of ye Rude Chapell .		xviij
For ye clenging of ane scheildyn		
(ceiling) in ye howss at Nedrys		
Wynd	ijs	
For wyne & breid to ye mass yis	-	
quarter	ijs	
" wesching of ye altar clayts	-	$xij^d$
To Sir William for his Lammos q <sup>r</sup> fee	$xx^s$	-
For ane lett of sumonds to sumond		
Stelis dochtyr		viij
For ane of Stelis dochtyrs		iiij
Given to ye beidmen of ye hospitell	ijs	
Given to Katherine Wodhall for Sir		
William Wodhall of his Alhal-		
lows quart <sup>r</sup>	$xx^s$	
Given to Adam Lowromors wif .	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{s}$	
Given for acttis in ye hospitell .		xij <sup>d</sup>
Given for ij faddome of cords to ye		
lamp		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given for oil to ye lamp		xij <sup>d</sup>
For candillis upon Sanct Eloyis day		
to ye altar & to ye dirge .	vijs	
"twa candill		viij
For ye wesching of ye altar clayths		
& ane pig to put oil in &		
breid and wyne to say mass .		$\mathbf{x}$ ij $^{\mathtt{d}}$
For vj prests saying mass at ye altar	iijs	
To ye prests of ye quoir for saull		
mass & dirge	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye quoir for ye Sancts mass .	iiijs	
ve bairns vat bair ve torchis		viiid

1547—continued		
For rying of ye deid bell	ijs	
" dowbling of ye bells to ye Sancts		
mass		xiijd
To Sir David Wardlaw & Sir Wil-		
liam Gibsonne & Sir David		
Lawsone for masses said at ye		
altar	xviijs	
Given to Sir Johne Lokhart	iiijs	
Given for pigis (earthenware pots) &	•	
graithing of ye altar		$xij^d$
Given at ye masteris comand to		
ye menstrallis	xijs	
Given at ye masteris comand to	•	
Maist <sup>r</sup> Adam Otterburne	iiij <sup>lib</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Given to Robert Donaldson for loks		
bands & keyis to ye hous in		
Nedry Wynd	$x^s$	
For ye mending of ye candilstike .		$viij^d$
" ye keiping of ye altar		
Given for ane pund candill of walx		
againe Zuell		$\mathbf{x}$ l <sup>d</sup>
Upon Zuell day at morne for ane		
candill		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given to Sir James Moffet for ye		
morne masses synging for ane		
oulk (week) y <sup>t</sup> was	vijs	
Given to Sir James Moffet in ye		
hospitell for service to us .		$xij^d$
For oil betwix new zeirs even & ye		
sunday before candilmass yt was		
three choppins ye price yrof .	ijs	
Given for ve mending of ve lamp .		xiid

viij <sup>d</sup>
••d
$xij^d$
4
iiij <sup>d</sup>

# 1547—continued

Ressavit Apon Sanct Eloyis day of	
offerand fra George Peirsoun	
J	
" fra Andro Williamsone for ye hous	
in Nedryis Wynd of his marti-	::::
mos maill y of xxxiij , for William Chamletts land of	iiij
ye Castellhill of ye martimass annuell xv <sup>s</sup>	
" fra Robert Thomsone Saidlar in	
complete paymnt of his upset. xls	
" Andro Williamsone for ye hous	
yat was set for reasants fra hym x <sup>s</sup>	
" William Fressell of his marti-	
mos maill of ye hous in Nedryis	
Wynd xl <sup>s</sup>	
" " Jonet Steill of her witsunday	
maill in part of payment of ye	
said term for ye hous in Nedryis	
Wynd xviij <sup>s</sup>	
" " Johne Spretty of his martimos	
annuell vij <sup>s</sup>	
" & deleverit be me James Johnsoun	
Dekin of ye rest of certane	
money beand in ye box iiij <sup>lib</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	
" for ane prentes of Thomas Soft-	
lawis callit Johne Middelmes . xx <sup>s</sup>	
" fra a prentes of Johne Rynd callit	
William Peirsoun xx <sup>s</sup>	
" " a prentes of Mungo Hunter	
callit Patk Cranstone xx <sup>s</sup>	

### I 547—continued

The fyft day of June ano ye forty seven zeir ye tyme of ye generall comptis in ye Tolbuith all ye maisteris with ane consent & assent statutis & ordainis yat any of yame in tymis to come stand agains ye comonweill or refusis to debait & defend ye actions containing to ye said craft sall be halding in farnit and maid to have na vote nor till brouk nottorit nor have any counsall amange yame fra yis tyme furtht.

#### 1548

William Scot Chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen in Edinburght apon Sanct Leonards Craggs ye third day of May in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> xlviij

The expens on Corpus xpi day and ye octave of ye same betwix us and ye masonis and Wryts

To ye menstrallis & to ye banars and			
other necessaris as before .	iij <sup>lib</sup> i	ij <sup>s</sup> ii	$ij^d$
For papyr to ye buik		vi	$ij^d$
Given quhen we feit thrie men of			
weir & gadderit ye stent in ye			
moncht of Janrs	:	xjs	
" to menstrallis in ye hospitell yat			
day James Munro Robert Thom-			
soun and Thomas Heldane maid			
ye deed	>	cijs	
" for Duffatts Skowbis and laucht			
and for warkmandschip of ye			
hous in Nedryis Wynd	X	lij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye beidmen and chaplane			

1548—continued		
of ye hospitell for yair witson-		
day annuell		merks
	xvijs	
Given to four men of weir (war) mair yad ye stynt yay gad-		
derit ye tyme ye army lay at		
Mussellbur <sup>t</sup> x	vviiiis	
Given quhen ye men of weir was feit		
" for clay to mend ye chymney heid	V1)	
in ye hous in Nedry Wynd .		$xij^d$
Given for ane lamp to ye altar x	xxiiiicr	,
" in drink silver to ye boyis yat	,	
maid ye lamp	ijer	
" for vj faddom of cord to hyng ye	,	
lamp	ijs	
" for ane choppin of oil		$xij^d$
Given for drink silver yt tyme ye		
kirkmaister feit ye uputting of		
ye altar with ye wrychts	vj <sup>s</sup>	$ix^d$
Given for bringing up ij eastland		
buirds (boards) fra ye Nedder		
Bow		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Given for vj eastland buirds	xlijs	
For ye bringing up of four of yame		
fra Leicht		$xvj^d$
To Patrik Tod ye clerk		viij <sup>d</sup>
Given to prestis yat said mass on		
Sanct Eloy's day	viijs	
" for thre faddom of ane cord to ye		
lamp ye tyme it was litit dune		••d
& ye cord sewn		xij <sup>d</sup>
to ye woolars & menstrallis ye tyme		

### 1548—continued

David Freland William Leddell & William Smyt maid ye deed Given to ye beidmen in ye hospitell	xiiij	
of drink silver		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
Given in ye Dekins hous quhen		
Michell Makquhenis wif was		
y'in for certane business	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	$iiij^d$
Given to ye extent in ye montht of		,
Februar for four pynors to pas		
to Jedburght to ye Governor . xx	xxviijs	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
To ye beidmen of ye Magdalen		
Chappell for martimos annuell	ij	merks
Given to ye boy yat fand ye lamp .		$xij^d$
" to ye officars to wairn ye tennetis		
of Nedris Wynd to flit		$xx^d$
" For ane walx candill of ij pund		
wyt again Pasch and for Var-		
nissing of ane other candill .	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
Given to ye officars to teche yame		
yat wald not pay ye stent &		
other business	iiijs	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
Ressavit for sax estland burds yat		
was bot to ye altar & sauld yame		
again for vs ye peis ye soume of		
yame is xxx <sup>s</sup>		

The primld day of May in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xlviij zer The quhilk day ye haill maisteris weill gadderit & advisit in ye hospitell of ye Magdalene has tane full compt & rekining & payment of James Johnstoun Dekin & George Peirson Kyrkmaister ingaddering of ye said zeirs compt<sup>s</sup> & so rest

### 1548—continued

yame awand to ye craft ye soume of vlib xiijs iiiid quhilk soume rests in certane maisters hands quhilk ve said George sall collect & gadder & mak compt vrof to ye craft as sene has he may get it in & dischargis ye said James & George of all other compts of ve zeir forsaid for now & ever.

#### 1549

The third day of May George Perisoun was chosin Dekin on Sanct Leonards Craggs be ve haill vote of ye haill maisteris of ye Hamermen in Edr In anno dom im vc xlix zeirs

Ye comptis being maid as said is ye craft rests awand to George Perisoun new Dekin and John Rynd ye soume of xxv crounis of ye sonne, guhilkis yai lent to ye quenis grace in nayme & behalf of ye haill craft, for ye quhilk soume ye haill craft resinvis and giffis the remander for guidis needs restand extendand to the soume of xxiijer viijd as pairt payment of the above xxv crouns

This curious minute is followed by an entry of the amounts received by George Peirsoun during his term of office

Ressavit of lent money fra Johne Gilbert guhilk was lent to ye quenis grace apon plagis (pledges) vat was in ve haill xx crounis of ve sonne Ye croun was xxijs vjd

ye viollars, harpars, pyppars fidlars & other minstrallis ye tyme James Cranstoun Edward Laing & Robert Purves maid

I 549—continued ye dand (deed) in ye hospitall		
that was	$xxj^s$	
For ye cuik	•	viijd
Given in ye Magdalen Chappell to		
ane callit Dik yat watit yerin .	$v^s$	
To ye expens on Corpus Cristis day		
betwix us & ye masonis & wryts		
vj <sup>lib</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> o <sup>r</sup> part	iij <sup>lib</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	viija
Given to ye pynors to labor in	eeelih eee	• 4
Inchkeis in ye month of June .		$vj^d$
" for mending of ye squasch	X	
" to ye beidmen in ye Magdalen	••	1
Chappell of witsonday and .	ıj m	erks
" in drink to ye baillis & officars &		
ye toun clerk & certene of ye		
maist <sup>s</sup> be <sup>t</sup> warint yat tyme James		
Johnstoun & his wif gif or ye		
stent of ye annuell of ye house in	:8	
Castelhill yat was	$xj^s$	
strument & registeatin in dobill		
form yat was	vs	
Lynt on thre crovnis ef ye sum yat	v	
was ressavit for ye quenis grace		
qu <sup>lk</sup> was lent to her	viis	$vj^d$
Given for lynyin clayt to be altar	V 1)	٧,
towillis	xvij <sup>s</sup>	vid
" for sewing of yame with gret	22.7.5	٠,
crossis	viijs	
For ane armis & ye on putting of	,	
yame on Thomas Schortts		
throught (tombstone)	vijs	

1 5 49—continued		
For ane harden towell		$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" vj faddom of cords to ye lamp .		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" ij faddom of cord to ye bell string		$vj^d$
" ane stand of ornaments		$xx^d$
" ane press to put yame in		$xij^d$
Given for bat hollis making in ye wall		,
for ye torchis almonry	iijs	
" to Mungo Hunter for ye battis &	,	
ye mending of ye lok & making		
of ane key to it	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
To Adam Purves for tymor to ye		
almonry & making of it &		
mending ye desk	XX <sup>s</sup>	
Given to Johne Rynd for leid to ye		
battis		viijd
To Adam Purvess servands in drink		,
silver		$xij^d$
Given to Walter Byninyings men for		
paynting of ye almonry		$xviij^d$
" for ane act in ye officialis buk for		11 ( 11)
ye acting of Adam Purves &		
Johne Ruchell stent to us for		
Andro Williamsoun		$xij^d$
" to Johne Rynd for ye mending of		Aij
ye hous in Nedry Wynd w <sup>t</sup>		
scobbis & dufatts	xls	
" to ye officars to wairn ye tenents	24.1	
to flit ont of ye house in Nedry		
Wynd		$\mathbf{x}ij^d$
" to Mungo Hunter for ye mending		Aij
of ye box & making of three		
keyis to it	xvjs	
Rey 13 to 1c	A. V J	

1 549—continued
Givento James Johnstoun for ye virllis
to him mending ye box iijs
" Mungo Hunters boyis in drink-
silver xij <sup>d</sup>
" to menstrallis & other dewties be-
twix us & ye masonis & wryt ye
tyme ye procession reid quhen
yay brought furcht yat was wyn
fra ye Inglish men to o' part . xviij' vj <sup>d</sup>
" for ane dusaeun (entertainment)
to ye Dekin of ye Hamermen
in Glescy (Glasgow) . vij <sup>s</sup>
" to takeing away of ye staines ont
of ye hospitell zard xiijs
" to ye poor folks yat same day . vj
The expens maid on ij banars betwix us and ye
The expens maid on ij banars betwix us and ye masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup>
masonis and wryts
masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup> In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty
masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup> In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>t</sup> iij <sup>libs</sup>
masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup> In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty
masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup> In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>t</sup> iij <sup>libs</sup> Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to
masonis and wry <sup>ts</sup> In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>t</sup> iij <sup>libs</sup> Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt
masonis and wryts  In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for or pt iijlibs  Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to or part . iijs , for canwess to stynt yame wt iijs vjd to or pt

### 1549—continued

Given to Walt<sup>r</sup> Byninyings servands in drinksilver x<sup>s</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> . . v<sup>s</sup>

#### 1550

The third day of May in an dom j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> quinquagesimus James Zowng was chosing Dekin on Sanct Leonards Crags be ye haill voitts of all ye craft beand yair commit to yat offict

Given in drinksilver to Jonet Bells		
madyins yat soent (sew) ye		
banars betwix us & ye masonis		
& wryt iiijs to or pt	ijs	
" in drink at ye lowsing of ye banars		
betwix us ye masonis & ye wry <sup>ts</sup>		
$x_i^s$ to $o^r$ pa <sup>t</sup>	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	$v_i^d$
" for ye paynting of ye speirs &		
paynting of ye squasch xxviijs		
to o <sup>r</sup> pt	xiiijs	
" to ye officars of ye toun to cause	,	
ye tenentis to flit of ye hous in		
Nedreis Wynd		xiid
" for ye heiding of ye squasch betwix		3
us & ye masonis & wry <sup>ts</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>	vijs	
" for bukram to be hows to ye	5	
banars iij's or pt		xvid
" ij new speirs to ye banars xiiij <sup>s</sup> to		12.43
o <sup>r</sup> pt	Wiis	
ор	¥1)	

The expens on Corpus xpi day & ye octave of ye samyn betwix ye masonis & wryts

Given to Jaqueis Hog menstrall . xxiijs

1550—continued	
Givento yeblay, of yecastell yat playit	
ye squasch x	
" to Alex <sup>r</sup> Padzunis yat play <sup>t</sup> ye	
almonry quhissell (whistle) . xviij <sup>s</sup>	
" to Adam Scot yat plaid on ye	
tabnroune xviij.	
" to ye minstrallis disiounis w <sup>t</sup> other	
honest maisters beand $\mathbf{w}^{t}$ yame $1x^{cr}$	
" to ye boyis yat bure ye banars . xij <sup>s</sup>	
" for wyne on corpus xpis day & ye	
octave of ye samyn viij quarts	
& ane choppin xix <sup>s</sup> iij	
" breid ye saidis dayis xij	d
" to ye boy yat plaid on or ain	
$squasch.$ $x^s$	
" to ye child y <sup>t</sup> bure ye breid & wyne vj <sup>s</sup>	
" for fur quarts of aill iiijs	
" payit mair in wyne at ye compt	
making xlij	đ
" to ye minstrallis dandars (dinners)	
bay <sup>t</sup> ye dayis xj <sup>s</sup>	
The hale soume of expens to or pairt vlib viijs	
Given to ye beidmen of ye Magdelen	,
Chappell of y <sup>r</sup> witsonday terme xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij	a.
" to Sir William the upset of fif	
pundis quhilk ye maisteris gif	
hym to by ane goune vlibs	
" for ye expens maid on ye disioun	
quhilk John Frog was camfor	
of in ye castell of Edr xx <sup>s</sup>	
" to Jaqueis Hog for or part of ane	
targat to hym xxv <sup>s</sup>	

# 1550—continued

Given for ane silver challece (chalice)
price ye ounce y'rof xx' vjd quhilk
extendit to xxv ounce & ane
quarter of ane ounce xxvij <sup>libs</sup>
" to ye goldsmy <sup>t</sup> to ye burnissing of
ye challece xx <sup>s</sup>
" for ane chaist to ye challece . xxviij <sup>s</sup>
" to ye officars for to gang about w <sup>t</sup>
us for inbringing of or money . ijs
" vj quateris of bukram to mend ye
mortclay <sup>t</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
" to ye tailzor for mending of ye
mortclay <sup>t</sup> iij <sup>s</sup>
" for to get crounis of ye sonne for
quhyt money to pay ye extent
yat was gaderit in ye moncht
of September xiij <sup>s</sup>
" for ane rod to clenge & deicht ye
siloring & ye imagis xiiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Mungo Hunter for mending of
ye dask ij <sup>s</sup>
" for ij choppins of oil at sundry tymis xxxij <sup>d</sup>
" for ane vestment & ane frontall
with curtains of red taffety &
other neccessaris pertainding
yairto xxvj <sup>libs</sup>
" for expens for ye getting of ye
samyn x <sup>s</sup>
" to Michell Makquhenis wif ye
tyme sche cam to my hous to
conveen anent ye reisting of ye

I 550—continued	
malis of ye hous in Nedreis	
Wynd In Wyne	$xx^d$
The expens on Sanct Eloyis day	
For ane chopin of oil yat day	$xvj^d$
" ij gret taucht candill	xijd
" small taucht candell to yame yat	-
procurit in ye kyrk	iij <sup>d</sup>
" scanze threid	iij <sup>d</sup>
" ye armis of ye frontall xvj <sup>s</sup>	
" Sir James Craufurd disioun in wyne	xijd
" ye procuters moneschanks ij <sup>s</sup>	
To ye quoyr for ye Sanctis mass . iiijs	
" ye orgains	xviijd
" ye boyis of ye quoir yt bure ye	
torchis	viijd
" ye quoir for saull mass &	
dirge xiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For ye rynging of ye gret bell	xviijd
To ye deid bell ijs	
" ye bellman	viij <sup>d</sup>
" Patrik Tod for his laubors	$xvj^d$
" ye cence & silver candillstikes to	
saull mass & dirge	viijd
" ye boy yat kepit ye altar	$vj^d$
" Sir William for his laubors yat	
day ij <sup>s</sup>	
For ij gret new torchis xx <sup>s</sup>	
" ij gret walx candills maid of o' auld	
walx x <sup>s</sup>	
" iiij quarter pund candill of walx to	
saull mass & dirge v <sup>s</sup>	

1550—continued		
For ij small torchis to Sanct Lucis		
masses	iiijs	
To ye quoir for ye singing of Sanct		
Lucis masses	$xxvj^s$	
For ij punds of taucht candill to Sanct		
Lucis masses	ijs	
To Sir William for to furnis pak	· ·	
threid & flowers & for his laubors		
ye tyme of Sanct Lucis masses	ijs	
" ye procurators disioun yat day .	iijs	
For ane other chopin of oil	,	$xvj^d$
Given to ane extent for ye common		
weill of ye haill craftis in yis		
	iii lib v <sup>s</sup>	
" to Sir Thomas Williamsoun for his	-, .	
zeir annuell	xiijs	iiiid
" in ye Tolbuith for actts & decrees	1111)	****
for to satisfy ye ploy of ye		
brassin throught	ijs	
" at ye ontqutting & bying of ye	٠,	
vestment of red weluat, frontall		
& curtains to certane maisters .	ixs	
" to Maist Petr Speiris for ye ont-	12	
quting & bying of ye vestment. ix	ibs	
, to Johne Hunter buklurmakar for		
to support hym	$xl^s$	
" to Sir William for his canollmas	XI	
qu <sup>r</sup> fee	#	erks
" for breid & wyne & wesching of ye	1) 111	CIKS
altar clay <sup>ts</sup> yis q <sup>r</sup>	22218	
, for four sperrs (spars) to ye	<b>ii</b> ij <sup>s</sup>	
	218	iiijd
gardyne in ye hospitell	ijŝ	111]

### 1550—continued

Given for ye bringing of yame fra Leicht	viijd
" for ye laying of ye staines in ye	
gardyne in ye hospitell	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye gardanar for ye laying of ye	
thorn & setting of ye sperrs . iiij	
" to an extent for ye making of ane	
hand senze for ye comunters	
of ye craftes to or part and difft	
business yat was ado pertaining	
to ye saids craftis iiijlib ij	3

The haill masteris naymis in ye said zeir bay<sup>t</sup> ye aulder masteris & yame resavit in ye said zeir all paying iiijs each

Thomas Petigrew	George Peirsoun
Thomas Hume	George Smethberd
Johne Ahadnay	Alex <sup>r</sup> Scot
William Ray	Nicoll Purves
George Watsoun	James Smy <sup>t</sup>
William Harlaw	Thomas Purves
Johne Frog	George Ramsay
James Fressall	William Frost
Johne Weyr	Thomas Holdane
James Hunter	Robert Dunne
Johne Rynd	William Lytharnes
James Mure	William Loromoyr
Eduard Laing	George Dalgleis
John Gillis	James Dornwick
James Zoung Dekin	John Spratty
Walt <sup>r</sup> Wy <sup>r</sup>	William Brokis
Pet Gill	Mungo Hunter
Adam Ranaldsoun	John Hopper

### I 550—continued

William Windzett William Scot Alex<sup>r</sup> Grawis William Liddall Robert Glasfurd William Smy<sup>t</sup> Tynklars naymis John Menzeis Mathew Windzett Robert Seytoun Johne Podding John Reidpecht Allan Hamiltoun James Kyle Adam Hosleht Johne Wat Andro Hamiltoun William Grahaym Johne Hunter Robert Hog Patrik Bannatyne Adam Heirsoun Lawry Lyndsay James Cranstoun

#### 1551

The third day of May an do j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> quinquagesimus primo Mungo Hunter was chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen for ye next zeir instant following be ye electioun of ye maisteris, yay being put ye sames beand as use is in ye dayis afor

Given to menstrallis wagis, disiouns &		
ye boyis yat bar ye banars, boyis		
yat bar ye breid & wyne in ye		
processions & other necessaries		
baiyt ye dayis betwix us & ye		
masonis & wryts extends in ye		
haill to $o^r p^t$ $v^{libs}$	iiijs	viij <sup>d</sup>
" for ij pund candill of walx again		
witsunday	vijs	
" for ye papyr buk		viijd

I 5 5 I --- continued

Given for ane hors wages thrie dayis		
to James Zoung to ryde to Peblis		
to ye govenor for ye dressing		
of or besanis (business)	$xv^s$	
" for grys (grass) to ye said hors .		xij <sup>d</sup>
" to ye officars for to put Adam		
Ranaldsoun in ye Tolbuith &		
catching of Thomas Heldane		
yat same day	ij <sup>s</sup>	
" ij acts in ye Tolbuith		xij <sup>d</sup>

" to ye beidmen & chaplane of ye Magdelen Hospitell of ye witsunday termis annuell ij merks

" to Sir Thomas Williamsoun for bogin (building) of ve binks & ve staine dike in ve Magdalen Chapell.

xvis

### [Expenses on festival days same as usual]

Deleverit to ane extent ta my Lord Govenor for ane general remission to all ye craftismen of vis burt to or pairt extendit to iiijxxviij libs ye dekin payit ye rest of ye wholl which was mair na ye rest of or money & payit hymself ye said soume & he maid his compts of ix lib vs yat he hald deleverit owing of ye said extent

For	ane	ledder	bag	to	gadder	ye	
	exte	ent in					ijs
" ne	ew ca	nwess to	ye ye	new	frontall	of	
	ye a	ılt <sup>r</sup> & se	wing	of i	t & mak	ing	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$

## 1552

The third day of May an do j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lij zers James Zoung cutlar was chosin Dekin be ye election of ye haill craft on Sanct Leonards

Expensis on Corpus xpi day and ye	
octave of ye same betwix us	
and ye masonis & wryts ye soume	
of all is xj libs viij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> to o <sup>r</sup>	
pairt y <sup>r</sup> of v <sup>lib</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>	$ij^d$
For blew (blue) taffatyis to Jaqueis	
Hoggs band xiiijs or pt vijs	
" bearers to or awin squasch xxd or	
$p^{t}$	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$
" ye comp <sup>t</sup> buk v	iij <sup>d</sup>
To Johne Rynd for ane flakut to put	
mass wyne in $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot v^s$	
" Adam Purvess wryt in erlis of ye	
bogin (building) of ye bak of or	
altar x <sup>libs</sup>	
" mair to hym for ye altar vlibs	
" William Frost for ye mending of	
ye lamp viij <sup>s</sup>	
Given in drinksilver to Adam Purvess	
servands $x^s$	
" Mair to Adam Purvess for or altar viijlib	
" for ye making of ye skauffaulding	
& drink to yame iijs	
" to James Watsoun for paynting of	
o <sup>r</sup> altar heid vj <sup>libs</sup>	
" Mair to Adam Purvess for ye altar vlibs	

1552—continued		
Given Mair to Adam Purvess servands		
in drinksilver	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" To William Scott for garron naylis		
& planscher naylis	ijs	
" for candill yat morng ye altar was	•	
set up and on ye morng efter .		xijd
" for drink yat morn <sup>g</sup> to yame .	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" on ye morning to yair disioun .	vijs	
" to pynors yat labourit at ye		
altar	ijs	
" to ye men of Adam Purvess	$\mathbf{x}$ ls	
" yat morn <sup>g</sup> ye altar was set up in		
boging (building) to Adam		
Purvess in drink to ye maisteris		
and others yat was in	$xvj^s$	
" to ye masonis yat maid ye batt	***	
hollis of ye altar	vj <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye payntor yat payntit ye bak		
of ye altar ye new work & ye	***¢	
rodds	xxiij <sup>s</sup>	
" for ane stane of iron & three punds	:::s	
to be batts to ye altar	viij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye wryt <sup>s</sup> newnschanks yat morn yay sett up ye Images & com-		
pletit ye altar for $y^r$ pairt .	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" to ane pynor yat brocht up ye	v	
images frae James Watsouns		
bucht payntor		iiij <sup>d</sup>
" to Johne Ahnadnay for ij <sup>c</sup> dur		****
naylis	iijs	
" for ane hundret planchor naylis .		xxxd
Given for je windo naylis		xiiijd

I 552—continued	
Given for xxx garronis naylis.	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" for ye making of thre gret batts	
of ye deskis iron iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" for vj small batts of his awin iron	$xx^d$
" for other iiij batts to put ye images	
up with iiijs	
" for ye payntin of ye images . xxxs	
" to ye wryts in drinksilver yat	
morn yay translatit ye images. vs	
" mair to James Watsoun payntor	
for ye paynting of ye images	
of Sanct Michaell and Sanct	
Gabrell xvj <sup>s</sup>	
" hym mair for ye wernessing of ye	
tabernakell heid and paynting	
of ye schields (shields) of ye	
altar & ye mendyin of other	
works with paynting xij <sup>s</sup>	
" mair to Adam Purvess iiijlibs	
" mair to Adam Purvess in compleit	
for his labors done to o' altar . vjlibs	
" for leid to ye batts to Johne Rynd iiijs	
" to ane masoun for ye making of	
vj batt hollis for ye leid to bat	
ye altar boards iij <sup>s</sup>	
" for ye said iiij batts to mak ye	
altar boards iij <sup>s</sup>	
" to Johne Cairns for ye making of	
ane stepill to ye cleik	$xij^d$
" to Mungo Hunter for loks and	,
bands to ye almonry of ye	
altar xx <sup>s</sup>	

1552—continued	
Given to Johne Weyr for ane pund of	
leid vj	d
" for ye furnissing of xx libs to ye	
opperatioun on ye altar of my	
awin money iiij libs	
" for ye hegying (hedging) of ye	
thorn in ye Magdalene Zaird . ijs	
" to James Donaldsoun for ye mak-	
ing of ane scoir = outthrough	
ane kist yat stands apon ane of o' trouchtis xij	d
of or trouchtis xij	,
1553	
The third day of May j <sup>m</sup> v <sup>c</sup> liij zeirs James Zoung was chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen in Ed <sup>r</sup> by ful electioun of ye haill craft beand convenit for ya	11
affair on Sanct Leonards Craggs as was in use fo	
ye tyme	
Imprimis restand awand ye said	
Dekin of ye last zeirs in pay-	
ment of ye altar vijlib xvijs	
Ye expens on Corpus xpi day &	
ye octave of ye same betwix us	
& ye masonis & wryts ye haill	d
soume vij libs xiiij <sup>s</sup> o <sup>r</sup> pairt , iij <sup>libs</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij	
Given for paynting of ye speris yat beir ye banares ix <sup>s</sup> o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>t</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> vj	d
, to James Donaldsoun to by hym	
an livery xxviij <sup>s</sup>	
" Coft ane trouchtis lyand at Sanct	
Sabstains altar fra John Coch-	
ranes for , . xxxij³	

Given for ye Dekins awin expens his hors and hymself passand to Sanct Johnstoun and Striveling be ye space of xviij dayis, for ye dressing of diffrent business for ye weill of craftismen allowit to hym be maisteris for ye said craftis

. vjlibs

The rentall of ye altar of Sanct Eloyis of maills, annuells to be payit zearlie

In ye first Ye hous in Nedry Wynd payit zerlie x libs during ye tak of Andro Williamsoun. xxx<sup>s</sup> zerli of annuell of Chamletts lands of ye Castlehill. be equall proportions. By Grahamis lands in Sanct Marys Wynd zerli ane merk. be equall proportions By Johne Sprottis lands in Sanct Marys Wynd Zerli xiiij<sup>s</sup> be equall proportions witsunday and martimoss

[Expensis for the altar and festival days as usual]

#### 1554

James Zoung Dekin was chosin be full electioun of all ye haill remnant brots of ye Hamermen on Sanct Leonards Craggs on ye third day of May  $j^m\ v^c$  liiij zeirs

Imprimis Ye expensis on Corpus

xpi day & ye octave day betwix

us and ye masonis & wry<sup>ts</sup> to

o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> . . . . . iij<sup>lib</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>

I 554—continued		
To Patrik Bannatyne officer for to		
buy hym an livery	$xx^s$	
" ye Chaplane & beidmen of ye		
Magdalene Chapell of ye whit-		
sunday annuell	iiij	merks
For ane bill & acts in ye Tolbuith		
for ye prosceuting of David		
Grahams annuell		$xvj^d$
To William Scot for ye beidmans		
chymney ,	xijs	
For ye making of ye bynks in ye		
Magdalene zaird and for scheretts		
to yame	$xj^s$	vj <sup>d</sup>
To ane masouin for ye making of ye		
bat hollis for ye desk and leid		
to yame	xijs	
" ij stane of iron to Johne Ahadnay		
& making ye batts of ye desk.	$xvj^s$	
" Adam Purves for ye mending of		
ye desk wt his awin tymor .	$xxij^s$	
" Johne Ahadnay, smyt for ye mak-		
ing of ye batts to ye desk yat is	$xj^s$	$vj^d$
" Johne Weir mair leid ij punds .		$\mathrm{xij^d}$
For taucht candill to ye warkmen		
yat mendit ye desk		$vj^d$

[Expensis for the altar & festival days as usual]

# 1555

Andro Hamyltoun Dekin Andro Hamyltoun was so chosin Dekin on Sanct Leonards hill or crags

# I 5 5 5 — continued

be full electioun of ye haill craft ye third day of May in ye zer of God im vc lv zers

Ressavit In ye box of ye rest of ye	
last zeir comp <sup>ts</sup> xij <sup>lbs</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	
" Fra George Smyt in complete pay-	
ment of his upset viij lib	
" " Grahamis annuell of Maries	
	viij <sup>d</sup>
" " Johne Sprottes annuell of his	
house in Mar <sup>s</sup> Wynd viij <sup>s</sup>	
" " Patrik Whytesmyt in complete	
payment of his upsat ixlib	
" " Andro Williamsoun ye witsun-	
day maill of ye house in Nedrys	
Wynd $v^{libs}$	
" ye annuell of ye Castlehill of	
Chamletts land of ye witsunday	
term xv <sup>s</sup>	
" ye offerand on Sanct Eloyis day	
collectit by Johne Rynd & Johne	
Sprotte xxvj <sup>s</sup>	

The maisteris sonnis naymis yt has payit y upsets yis instant zer before hand, for to pay ye extent of iiijxx libs to ye queenis grace, because ye maisteris hald desburssit all ye common guids on taxatioun in ye debaiting of ye liberties

Ressavit frae Robert Gl	assfurd f	or ane	
of his sonis upset			$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$
" frae John Ahadnay	do	do	
do sonis do			$x1^s$

#### I 5 5 5—continued

Re	essavit frae Isobell Barbar for Alex <sup>r</sup>	
	Purves hir sonnis upset	$x1^s$
,,	"George Ramsay for Andro	
	Hunter upset	$xl^s$
,,	" William Raa for hymself .	$xl^s$
,,	" William Brokas for Hennry	
	Mur	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$
"	"William Scott for his sonne	
	Alex <sup>r</sup> Scott	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$

The maisteris naymis yat hes lent to ye extent of xl libs by ye other xl libs payit of before of ye common guids, and ane zer quarter compts gadderit before hand every ane of yame xxs quilk xxs sall be allowit to yame & to every ane of yame in ve prossis yat sall happin, to get upsetts & deeds or other duties, quhill ye samyn be complete payit or ellis (else) to be taxt again be ye craft for payment again James Young James Smyt Nicholl Purves Mungo Hunter Johne Watt Johne Frog William Smyt Johne Hopper James Fressell William Harlaw Johne Weyr Johne Rynd Alex Scot Thomas Tod James Wey<sup>r</sup> Thomas Patigrew John Robsoun Adam Ranaldsoun William Lorymor Johne Calderwood James Cranstoun Walter Wyth James Hunter Thomas Purves George Dalgleisch Alex Grewd Mathow Windezetts Thomas Hume William Lyddell Thomas Purves Johne Sprott all paying xxs each

Ye expens on corpus xpi day & ye octave of ye samyn betwix us

I 5 5 5—continued		
and ye masonis & wryts to or		
	iiij <sup>lib</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>	viijd
To ane callit Wilsoun yt playit on ye		
trimpait ye twa dayis ye toun		
maid ye ministers	vjs	
" at ye masteris qumand to Pat		
Bannantyne to by hym anelivery	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$	
Given to Petr Gillis wyf ane pur		
weddie (poor widow) yat was		
ane maisters wyf at ye ms		
qumand	$xl^s$	
" to Maist <sup>r</sup> Johne Abercrombie man		
of law for or pairt of his labors		
don for ye craft	$xx^s$	
" for ye papyr buk to writ ye extent		
in		xviij <sup>d</sup>
Expens on Sanct Eloyis dayis		
To ye quoir for saule mass & dirge	****	*****
syning	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye sancts mass		xij <sup>d</sup>
" ye bellis		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" ye deid bell	ijs	
" ye organs		xviij <sup>d</sup>
" Patrik Tod or clerk		viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye bellman to gang thro ye toun .		viij <sup>d</sup>
" ye silver candillsticks		viij <sup>d</sup>
" for taucht candill		$\mathbf{x}ij^d$
" for vj preists by yr quarters yat	***	
said mass at ye altar	<b>ii</b> j <sup>s</sup>	
" Sir William for his laubors & to ye		
wyne to hym	ijs	

I 5 5 5 — continued		
To ye boy yat kepit ye altar		$vj^d$
" ye boyis of ye quoir yat bur ye		
torchis and sang ye antone as		
use is	•	viij <sup>d</sup>
" Pak threid		$ij^d$
For twa gret torchis	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" twa gret prikatts of iij punds wecht	$xij^s$	
" four quarter pund candills to saule		
mass & dirge	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
" awand for auld walx at Sanct Gelis		
day & varnishing twa punds .	viij <sup>s</sup>	
" twa taucht candill on zuill day at		1
morn		$xij^d$
" candill to ye first mass in ye month		
of Jan <sup>y</sup>		$xij^d$
" breid & wyne & wesching of ye	*****	
altar claits yis q <sup>r</sup>	<b>iii</b> j <sup>s</sup>	
To Sir William for his candilmass fee	1] 1	merks
Given to Johne Couk for four keyis		
& for mending of iii lokis to ye	e	
Magdalene Chapell	x <sup>s</sup>	5.00
For oil to ye lamp	viijs	13"

In yis zer of God j<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> & lv was gret variance betwixt ye merchands and ye craftismen & causit by ye decree in parliament And ye personis yat was chosin supereors of craftismen was callit vesitors & yin wer chosing be provest baillies and qunsell of every burt at michaelmas at Nov<sup>r</sup> be ye electioun of ye crafts, yen certane nobill & honest craftismen had regard to ye common weill of all craftismen and to y<sup>r</sup> liberties quha<sup>s</sup> naymis wes James Zoung Cutlar

## I 5 5 5 — continued

principall Archibald Denror tailzour & David Kinloch baxter manfully & honestlie labourt at ye arbritall and causit ye samyn bein brot to ye auldry with other liberties mair nor yai hald befor. And ye Dekries & priveleges was solemnly proclaimed with sound of trimpatts & ye heralds with yr coit arms. Ye mercat crox all hynging about with fyne tapasstyr quhilk was ryt honest and pleasant to all ye craftismen. Yis was done in ye moncht of Jany ao do ye lvj.

#### 1556

The last day of May beand Trinity Sunday j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lvj zers

James Zoung Cutlar was chosin Dekin of ye hamermen be full electioun of ye haill craft in ye Blak Frier Zaird and brocket ye samyn quhilk candilmes yairefter and yai hav referrit ye samyn to masteris & yai yin (then) chosit Johne Rynd to be Dekin q<sup>II</sup> ye zeir ends and yis because he was chosin by ye counsell w<sup>t</sup> ye provest baillies & maisteris wot weall wishit yair bur<sup>t</sup> (burgh)

Given to ye beidmen of ye Magdalene Chapell y<sup>r</sup> witsunday term of ye house in Nedryis Wynd. ,, to Sir William for lammas term fee

" for breid & wyne to ye mass &

.  $iiij^{lib}$   $v^s$   $vj^d$ 

iiij merks ij merks

1556—continued		
wesching of ye altar claits yis		
quarter	iiijs	
Given for byllies (baillies) acts & de-		
crees in ye Tolbuith in ye per-		
sueing of W <sup>m</sup> Brokas to cause		
hym fullfill ye maisteris decret	viijs	
" for lik for writtings in ye pursueing		
of Alex Grolok to cause hym		
fullfill ye Dekin & councils		
decret	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
" for decrees to Alex <sup>r</sup> Kyng of ye		
hous in Nedryis Wynd quhen ye		
samyn was set in tak to Johne		
Cunningham	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{s}$	
	1 (	
[Expensis on Sanct Eloys day san	ne as bei	orej
Given to Mathow Speir for ye poynt-		
ing of ye Magdalen Chapell .	xxiiijs	
" for lym, sand, walt, and neces-		
saries to ye poynting of ye		1
Magdalene Chapell	xxxiij <sup>s</sup>	$ij^d$
" more nor ye stynt was to ye		
officars yat poinded ye same .	viijs	
" to ye Chaplane & beidmen of ye		
Magdalen Chapell of ye marti-		
mess term annuell of ye hous		
in Nedry Wynd	iiij	merks
" to Mais Thomas Waddell advocate		
to procur for or privelegis agains		
Alex Grolok	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" to Pat <sup>k</sup> Bannatyne at ye maisteris		
qumands to by hym ane clok wt	$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{s}$	

# Given to Maist<sup>r</sup> Johne Abercromby for o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of his pursueing . . xxx<sup>s</sup> The maisteris restis awand me for taxatiouns debursit be at y<sup>r</sup> commands for ye common weill

xxxviijlibs vjs

#### 1557

The (first) day of June ao do j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lvij zer beand Trinity Sunday Johne Rynd Peutermaker was chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen on Sanct Leonards Craggs Johne Rynds exenoratioun in ye said lvij zer

To	Patri <sup>c</sup>	Bannatyne	to	by	hym	
	ane li	very .				$\mathbf{x}$ ls

The expensis on Corpus xpi day and ye octave betwix us & ye masonis and wry<sup>ts</sup>

To our pairt iij	$^{ m libs}$ ${ m xj}^{ m s}$	
To twa officers of ye toun to get in		
ye remnent of or quarters		
comptis	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{s}$	
" mair to ye officers ane other tyme	$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	
" James Henresone officer for to		
search & seik Andro Pumfray,		
for his lauboring within ye toun	ijs	viij <sup>d</sup>
Given in ye Tolbuith for ye pursuin		
of George Liddell	viij <sup>s</sup>	
" to ye officer to steik in Ninyne		
Davidsonis bucht dur	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$	

1557—continued		
For ye boxing of ye poynds for ye		
extent & comprysing of yame		
yat is	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
To ane man of law to prosecute	21.	
agains George Liddell ane croun		
of ye sonne	$xxv^s$	
" ye beidmen of ye Magdalene		
Chapell for yair witsunday		
annuell of ye hous in Nedrey		
Wynd	iiij :	merks
To Patric Bannatyne his lammos fie	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
" Sir William for his do fie.	· ij	merks
For breid & wyne & wasching of ye		
altar claytis	iiijs	
To Patric Bannatyne his all hallow-		
mas fie	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
The expensis on Sanct Eloyis Day		
To ye queir for saule mass and dirge	xiiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" ye Sancts mass	iiijs	
" ye great bell	•	xviijd
,, ye orgains		xviijd
" ye deid bell	ijs	
"Patrik Tod		viijd
" ye silver schanlars		viijd
For twa taucht candell		xij <sup>d</sup>
To vj preists by ye queir yat said		
mass at ye altar	iijs	
" Sir William yat day	ijs	
" ye boy of ye altar		viijd
To ye boyis yat sing ye antone .		viij <sup>d</sup>
For ane skaimge (skein) of threid .		iij <sup>d</sup>

I 557 — continued	
For twa great torchis	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$
" twa great candell iij pund wecht .	xij <sup>s</sup>
" four quarter pund candell to ye	
saule mass & dirge	iiijs
" taucht candell on zuill day	xij <sup>d</sup>
" candell to ye first mass	xij <sup>d</sup>
To ye beidmen of ye Magdalene	•
Chapell of ye martimess annuell	
of Nedrie Wynd	iiij merks
" Sir William all hallowmoss fie	ij merks
For breid & wyne & wesching of ye	•
altar claytis yis qr	iii j <sup>s</sup>
Given to ye masonis for ye byggin	
of ye litill hous in ye Magda-	
lene Chapell for keping of some	
tabells & other things, for stonis	
cairt hyre ane workmanschip .	vij <sup>lib</sup>
To Johne Johnstoun for his candel-	•
mas fie	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$
" Sir William for his candelmas fie.	ij merks
Given for breid wyne & wesching of	,
ye altar claytis yis quarter .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
For vij choppinis of oil to ye lamp .	ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
To Alex' Kyng and another man of	,
law for ye lawbory done to us	
anent ye lowsing of ye land	
pertaining to ye Magdalene	
Chapell	$xx^s$
For making of ye binks in ye Mag-	
dalene Chapell	
	$xx^s$
To Johne Johnstoun for his Beltane	$XX_2$

#### I 5 5 7 -- continued To Sir William for his Beltane fie ij merks For breid wyne & wesching of ve altar clayts yis quarter . iiiiis Given to ane man of law to prosceute mair agains Alex Grolok & decrees & writtings maid vis q<sup>r</sup> $\mathbf{x}^{s}$ " for acts & documents in ve Tolbuith to man of law to cause unfreedmens merkat remove $\mathbf{x}^{s}$ Patrc Bannatynes wif at ye maisteris comand xvis Given for ane writting yat was maid in pree of James Zoung . xiis " for acts and documents & writtings given in Sanct Gellis Kyrk ye tyme Lord Hamyltouns manmoney for documents. extracts & writtings iiiiis For ye gaddering of ye last extent $\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{S}}$ .. Thomas Pettygrewis extent because ye Lords dischargit hym iiijs " mending of some auld walx at witsunday & Sanct Gelis day . viiis Restand awand ane of ye last zeirs . iijlib ijs comptis.

The compt and rekning beand maid in pree of ye maisteris all things beand allowid ye said Johne Rynd restis awand to ye craft xx lib by ye x lib yat yai haif forgevin hym yis xx lib to be payit at michelmass.

## I 557—continued

[The foregoing includes the last detailed statement of the connection of the Hammermen of Edinburgh with the altar and service of Sanct Eloi in St Giles' Kirk]

#### 1558

The third day of May ye zeir of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lviij zeirs James Mure was chosing dekin to ye Hamermen in Ed<sup>r</sup> be full election of ye haill craft convenit on Sanct Leonards Craggs and sine follows ye dekins resait in ye said zeir

Item Ressavit fra ane servand of	f
David Kellais	. x <sup>s</sup>
" Ressavit fra Andro Pumfray in	ı
complete payt of hys upset and	
due q <sup>lk</sup> was ordanit him to	
resave of Johne Rynds tyme	. vj <sup>lib</sup>
" Ressavit fra Jonet Grahame of hir	
martimas annuell yat was	
ordanit hym to resave in Johne	
Rynds tyme	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" Ressavit fra Jonet Grahame hir	
witsunday termis last was	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" Ressavit fra ane servand of Alex	
Weland	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$
" Ressavit fra Johne Sprotte for his	
annuell	$\mathbf{x}$ iii $\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$
" Ressavit fra Lowrante Muncur in	
complete payt of his upset and	
due	viij <sup>līb</sup>

	1558—continued		
It	tem Ressavit fra Johne Cunninghame		
	of his annuell in ye hous in		
	Nedrie Wynd of in pt payment		
	of his witsunday term	viij	merks
11	Ressavit fra ane servand of George		
,,	Smalls callet Zoung	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
**	Ressavit ye offering of Sanct		
**	Eloyis day gadderit be Johne		
	Wat hym allane (alone)	xijs	
••	Ressavit fra ane servand of Johne	,	
"	Wat callit Bobok	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
••	Ressavit Johne Sprottes annuell of		
,,	martimas terme	vijs	
	Ressavit fra Robert Abercrombies		
"	for his value because he wald		
	not procur (serve) on Sanct		
	Eloyis day	xijs	
	Ressavit fra ane servand of Andro		
,,	Hunters callet William Robert-		
	soun	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$	
	Ressavit fra Adame Grahames		
,,	annuell of his martimas terme .	vjs	viijd
	Ressavit fra Andro Turnebell for	,	
"	upset & due	$ix^{lib}$	
**	Ressavit fra Johne Cunninghame		
"	in part of payment of his		
	martimas annuell	iiij	merks
	Ressavit fra James Ranald in	,	
"	complet payment of his upset		
	and due	vilib	
	Ressavit fra Adam Fairlie in	-	
/3	complet pt of his upset & due	viijlib	

		1558	con	tinuea	l		
Item 1	Ressavit fr	a Cuthb	ert Bu	irrell	for		
	nis due &					$xl^s$	
" Res	savit fra	Andro	Huth	eor	for		
1	nis due 8	ù upset	in c	ompl			
	•					$\mathbf{x}^{ ext{libs}}$	
	savit ye a		-				
ŀ	ill ye m	artimas	& wi	tsund	ay		
t	ermes .					$xxx^s$	
" Res	savit fra	ane b	oy of	f <b>J</b> oh	ine		
	Allans .					$\mathbf{v}^{s}$	
	savit fra l	_					
	complete p					$\mathbf{x}$ l $^{\mathrm{s}}$	
	savit fra	-		_			
	n comple						
	vitsunday						
	nnuell .					viij	merks
" Res	savit Wi	lliam l	Rais	pren	tes		
(	allit Wen	ies .				$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{s}$	

The Dekin rests awand xl lib quilk he delevered to James Cranstoun dekin & to ye maisteris quilk was put in ye box wt certane pleas of others

The sext day of Jany a d jm vc & lix zeir

James Mure dekin in ye lviij zeir made his generall compt in prescence of ye haill masteris of all thyngs intromettit with be hym of ye craftis common guids and thai instantdly hes deschairgit hym yerof be y<sup>r</sup> Pre<sup>s</sup> & yay requirit ane instrument fra me William Bannatyne

[This is the whole information given in the year 1558 and is the last minute signed by the above William Bannatyne.]

#### 1559

James Cranstoun Dekin in a° d° ye lix zeir James Cranstoun of his awne compt gotin up be hymself xxxj<sup>libs</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>

[The above lines are all that is given in the manuscript for this year. No mention is found of the election of a new Deacon showing that their procedure had been interfered with by the disturbed condition of the town incident upon the Reformation.]

#### 1560

Williame Harlaw Dekyn ano j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lx yeir

The exonaratioun of Williame Harlais haill zeir

Item Imprimus to Robert Adamesoun					
for his livera clates xls					
" To ye beidmen xvj <sup>s</sup>	viijd				
" To Mungo Huitt for loikes, keis,					
to ye Magdalen Chapell vj <sup>s</sup>	viijd				
" For ruschis (rushes)	$xij^d$				
" For naills to ye Magdalen Chapell	$xij^d$				
" To Andro Gottson for ye bell . xlib viijs					
" For ane stryng to ye bell iiijs					
" For ane papor buik (book) ijs					
" To George Smaill to bring Sr					
Thomas Williamsoun out of					
Roslin prision ij <sup>s</sup>					
" Given to Edward Hop for ye rest					
of ane stent					
" To Sir William Bannatyne . vlib vjs					

1560—continued	
Item To Robert Adameson officor	
for his four quarters fees xl	s
" For Ruschis	$xij^d$
" To ye xij maisteris yt browcht in	
ye quart comptes for drynk . iiij	s
" For ane half dosin (dozen) of dails	
(deals) xxiij	s
" For ye lettren (lectern) xl	
" To George Baxter wryt for ye	
formeis (forms) of ye Mag-	
dalen Chapell and ye wark-	
manschip yat was about ye	
said chapal xx	s
" To Johne Froge xl	s
"To ye beidmen xj	s
" For ye bogin (building) up of ye	
west window iiij	s
" To William Barbor for his all-	
hallowis candilmas & beltane	
termes xxx	s
" To William Scot xl	S
" To ye officor for wairning anent	
Johne Symes plea x	s
" To William Stewart to seik out ane	
ald stent x	S
" To Johne Rynd $\mathbf{x}^{lib}$	
" For acts v	s
" To Mungo Huitt for ane loik to	
ye zaird dur iiij	S
" Given for acts agains James Muir . iij	
" , to ye common officor for my	
zeir & James Cranstoun iiij	S

1 560—continued					
Item To Alex' Guthrie for ye register-					
ing of ane contracit betwix us					
and William Creyton & for ye					
making of ye samyn	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$				
" To Alex <sup>r</sup> Law not <sup>ry</sup> betwix us &					
William Creyton	$\mathbf{v}^{s}$				
" For ye drawing out of acts pertain-					
ing to ye common officor .	$\mathbf{x}^{s}$				
For bent to ye chapell		$\mathbf{x}^{d}$			
" ane kei (key) to ye quoir dur .		xviij <sup>d</sup>			
To ye officor yat wairnit James Muir	$ij^s$				
For Drynk quhen William Creyton					
gat ye land	xijs				

The viij day of October in ye zeir of God ano

j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> thrie scoir yeirs

The quhilk day above written ye Dekin William Harlow & the haill maists beand gadderit in ye Magdalen Chapell rypelly advisit all in ane vote ordains yt yair sall be na Indenture bill or acts maid by William Barbour yair minister of ye Magdalen Chapell & collector to ye beidmen & gif yat ye said maisteris makes ony by he sall have suchlyke payit as he had maid yame himself

Signed William Barbour scribe to ye Hammermen of Edinbur<sup>t</sup>

Apud Hospitall duma Magdalen before certane of ye maisteris on ye xij day of November in ye zeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> thrie scoir zeir

The quilk day above written ye Dekin and haill maisteris of ye Hammermen of Ed<sup>r</sup> has chosin elecket & nominat William Barbour yair ministir,

#### 1560—continued

collector of attour & doar to yame & ye beidmen of ye said Hospitall, giff and granted & comittand to him yair full power, express bodin, & comand in yair & ye said beidismonis To uptak lift craif & ressaive all & sundry annuells, mails & dewties pertaining to ye said hospitell all & sundry sommes for ye samyn afor ye provest & baillies of Edin or ony other judges To call fallow & pursue agains ony in oure & ye beidmanis namis and to mak a godli use of ye office of procurator

The haill maisteris nameis yat pais quarter comptis all iiijs each

David Adamesoun Thomas Pategrew Thomas Hume Andro Hamiltoun Johne Banks James Cranstoun Johne Hadnay William Ra George Watsoun Alex<sup>r</sup> Scot Robert Thomson Tames Ranald Martyn Adamesoun George Smy<sup>t</sup> Robert Abercromy Johne Muir George Small Andro Pumfra James Huitt

James Fressell Johne Rynd James Muir Adam Fairlie David Layng Johne Thomsoun Thomas Wyndigate Thomas Tod John Wilsoun James Zoung Walter Wrycht Nicol Purves Johne Calderwod Adam Ranaldsoun Alex<sup>r</sup> Pumfra Thomas Hannay Johne Cornall Johne Robesoun Thomas Purves

# 1560—continued

William Scot Cuthbert Burral George Ramsay Edward Muyr Alex Williamsoun Adam Wintyn William Lorymor Andro Chrochan Alex<sup>r</sup> Thomsoun William Liddell Johne Haldane Thomas Leychheris William Forest Robert Glasfurd John Gilleis William Smyt David Kello Johne Menzeis Andro Huitt Mathow Wyndgats George Dawgleish Johne Smyt Thomas Purves Georg Liddall Andro Gottsoun Alex<sup>r</sup> Kennady William Brokas Johne Wat Mungo Huitt William Wyndgats Patrik Andsoun Johne Hopp Johne Watsoun James Clark

The name is of ye hammermen that are deid, absent, or deprivat, for ye zeir of God 1568

Robert West absent in Ingland 1568 Robert Thomsoun deprivat 1569 Andro Pumfray deid 1570 Andro Cornall armorar absent 1572 George Watsoun deid 1572 Johne Johnestoun eldar slain 1572 James Ranald absent 1572

George Smyt Saidlar deid executet in ye Castell

George Dawgleish Lorimer beidman deprivit 1568 & deid 1573

Johne Ranald bukelmakar slain 1573 Johne Cathcart cutlar absent 1569 Edward Wilsoun Armorar absent 1573 James Purves blaksmyt deid 1574 Adam Wynton loksmyt deid 1574 William Smyt deprivit 1574 William Craig peuterer absent in Ingland 1574 and returned and went to Flanderis with others callit to ve weirs 1578 George Liddall absent in Hadingtoun 1574 Andro Gottsoun loksmyt absent in Newbottle 1574 deprivat beidman 1578 Edward Zoung Lorimer deid 1574 Alex Scot saidlar deid 1574 James Cuthbertoun loksmyt absent 1574 deid 1575 Alex Sandersoun blaksmyt in Pleasants absent 1574 Robert Forsyt blaksmyt deid 1576 Walter Wyt cutlar absent in ye Cangaitt 1575 David Kello deid 1576 Robert Purves cutlar absent 1575 hame again 1578 George Trycht absent 1578 Patrik Ander deid 1575 William Harlaw Saidlar deid July 1578 George Barber armorar absent to ye wairs in Flanderis

Thomas Leychheris blaksmyt deid in Jan<sup>9</sup> 1575 Andro Huthsoun Lorimer deid in Aprell 1577 Thomas Broun lorimer deid in May 1577 Mungo Huitt loksmy<sup>t</sup> deid in 1577 Andro Abercromie saidlar absent 1576 Robert Broun Lorimer deprivat 1578 Johne Hopp loksmy<sup>t</sup> deprivat 1578

1575 deid 1576

Johne Calderwod saidlar deid 1580 James Huntar armorar deid in June 1580 James Ranald saidlar deprivat 1580 Thomas Purves cutlar beidman 1578 Cuthbert Burrall lorimer deid in May 1580 Robert Hadnay absent 1580 Thomas Cuninghame deprivat 1580 Charlis Dischtoun saidlar deid in Jan 1580 Thomas Purves beidman in Jan 1580 James Allan deid 1581 Robert Thomsoun deid 1581 Johne Weir youngar deid 1581 Johne Watsoun deid in Februar 1581 Johne Craufurd deid 1581 William Liddall deid xvii July 1582 Alex Weyland deid 1582 Walter Carmichael deid 1582 James Softlaw armorar deid in ye pest vj July 1585 Johne Denmod saidlar deid xi July 1585

The rentall pertanand to ye Dekin and bred<sup>r</sup> of Hammermen of Edingburt in 1560

Thyr are the guds & geire pertanand to the Dekin & bred<sup>r</sup> of Hammermen The quhilk the Dekin sall be chairget y<sup>t</sup> with

Imprimis ye Common buik, ye common box with thrie keis, with the writts within ye samyn

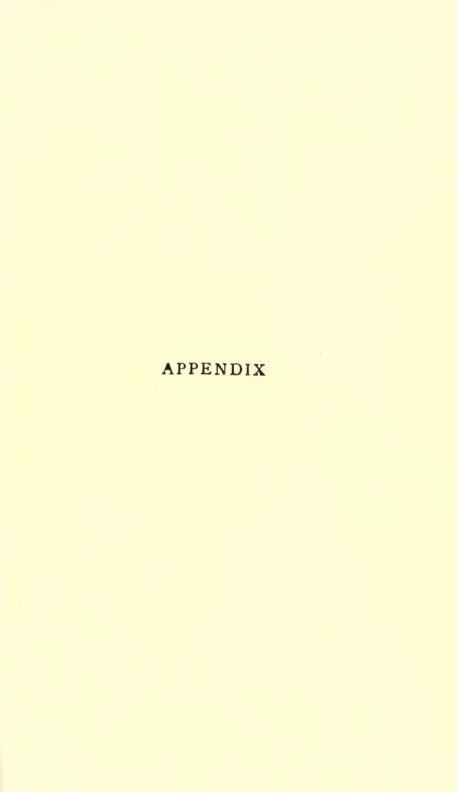
Item ane instrument of sasene of xxx<sup>s</sup> of annuell beand on ye north syde of ye Castlehill ,, ane charter & instrument of sasene of Johne Sprotts land of xiiij<sup>s</sup> beand in Mares Wynd ,, ane charter & instrument of sasene of Robert

Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> land of xiij<sup>s</sup> & iiij<sup>d</sup> beand in Mares Wynd

- Item ane charter & instrument of sasene of James Huedsouns land of xxs the quhilk was twa merks & defalkit half ane merk because ye land was brynt (burnt)
- " ane instrument of sasene of Scheirsmy<sup>t</sup> land of v<sup>s</sup>
- " ane instrument of sasene of umquill George Fulfurds and ane charter of ye samyn land
- " ane instrument of sasene of xvij merks out of Johne Cunninghams land beand in Nedres Wynd with other overdues pertanand to ye said land kept in ane pot of threid
- " Thrie seills of cause pertanand to ye said Ham-
- " ane instrument of sasene of twa merks of annuell beand out of Mas<sup>t</sup> Johne Fischers land begotten or furth for ane saull mass & dirge for Christofer Wyntoun

Ita est William Barbour Notary Publices







not all and finds quhaic to fame well grange and Lich bald tad vike stratefund of Bandoned evaple bails Blat frothis solde frothis lovymes and In that bell of Implications tell not top kand reform thanthiro the fand Dinurb and thirty may be ofthemet in tim abant and posofit In the first than coplaint bow an An the comment of gelded and optented andulted that too brobby hout be the Saily milest mand thro the fire fever to the bornt and in britis of the alse gude Robell. and mother of Limits confidences took than frequences no beding matter to of prom from mos soil soil frether and evaluation of the prosts evalue to make in as voice per to ming to thank of the wraft boycon the Bot alanding on the mest day Hern that beponshi much and grand the Cook from fallet to for for the ballerit and Otherit for the tyme fruth som to the forfmant and so hat Deathing to the tome and wast a marter for contamagive or est gof his brage to be a for thanfor at fand of Thomas fal neith be thall till on matter at he whent for and hert poart of his Dellarst if and at al tim wafit men about witin for that of that onfirst and frontier may be some hapo to Be broking in lind Defall pay bin f. to the Poparatory chats, of Sound front at the fortaltop woolfby and Moretrait Process

Talle com A Date of Spottar Glo he grange and Lithebald todrike ballies of the fand brough with the confent and along at frutthis galls fruthis lovymavis failever entlevit ourselfed, makant aumorivit and a iranors but not top tank reformation and remaind of the good minute and pathit down to with the may be of the mit in figure best for the began the appendant on the man from the first that opplaint line and specifit par the very full Gob do line and soul to he and optention and other than the some till to Doo to pool and Bis compostlet there of to by wither mand there the the flevert in Evampt and on the lat file for tome I birthing Fishing of the alle thick With the and statuted of those waste and bygoon morni bether state scriptiving votet than propherior and Jufe poterion ano Inn teland (tible of the bo fit a more from and more with was tall vacon hand for it is forme fruit tellapores of hant of the craft boson the he floor norm evanish boson burst not barble !

Item that opposite fettinday efter mone also of the obouthell me
it is paf enfelle and he all made rack of the fail craft of the heficiant on for to form faltale to for but the form to fall wild it same of spirit all of at ) on the tyme first first of the matter of the fact orage of he comed master to be of described to the forms and craft of the aleas at belied Town and At cop bushe and engli has brooks the frontings of a fiallanger for and zer and made jugar. Links about herb th ind at att opp his to and to be a first man worth a mapter and norther to labour his albor, now engy fel north be lifull sell ong marker of the faid evaffet or toffer or toffene and tothe and less goart of his De thank and for them that ma grown Evamaris in the torm waster men abom with fil with grow grater thanilles and to gown by poor minister may be some frapor lander and hoes to the properto and that enty made all pay bin f to the represent and habillamint of the latin Inthe therealy than At the fortal and alter of the of the party and bethe parte for the and alter as effect A about there was have a rest from on



getting Hosfamital as the god brouthin the find buran of expendingh the day of the Dave of it. hono and cook find of the fail bring is all word at rogson the never throne the Dome ting of the Blak money . Malfrue Voas ni low of auctority mad must and chaveful . And on like Boy that mirmely prost protemo to whame of what wast money that Instent on defalle of Aformaion . No hafter had my feature and ordant and be there one lon feature and man craftib but alandy and and to Cerf thavapor for the controller things will first sop in I havily for by the in na parts fore now bat file we a nd mays of knowle of the fand trafted gubilly fat him martinathip of the month and habit week to Rebette to ble from faile Stem that alongs haming Esth Geste morting to and than he to be mad fort mad out it best for officiant of the west and no of pooled to mak his or wing the the fyrit that the bull and routh to be marked and Dobre whise or franch not and from one tout for land at land bound to Il or toposo the fact more more regrait of eyour of of of the statut about sportant down to wrtage the parte and balling the faction parting gray be oftand of that all of at the the faid water brille the at all confustant and The plant or may sper not and tel al gradien brough to fil Repr



#### APPENDIX

A.—Seal of Cause granted 2d May 14831

Till all and sindrie quhais knawledge thir present lettres salcum, Sir Patrik Baroun of Spittalfield knycht and provest of Edinburgh, Patrik Balbyrnie of that ilk, Dauid Craufuird of St Gely Grange, and Archibald Todrik, baillies of the said burgh, with the consent and advyse of the counsall of the samyn, greting, Forsamekill as the hedismen and maisteris of the Hammermen craft, bayth blaksmythis, goldsmythis, lorymeris, saidlaris, cutlaris, buclar makaris, armoreris, and all vtharis, within the said burgh of Edinburgh, the day of the daitt of thir present lettres, presentit thair bill of supplicatioun till ws beseikand reformatioun and remeid of the greitt iniuris and skaythis done to thame, as was contenit in thair said bill, of the quhilkis thair followis a pairt, that thairthrow the said iniuris and vtharis may be eschewit in tyme to cum, sen thay depend thairvpoun, and in lyikwis vpoun the honor and worschip of the said burgh, als weill as vpoun thair singular availl and proffit: In the first thair complaint buir and specifyit that thay war rycht havely hurt and put to greit poverty throw the doun cumming of the blak money, walking [and] warding, and in the payment of 3eldis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> We give this document as it appears in "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i.

and extentis quhilkis thay war compellit to do be vse, and to be compellit thairto be our Lordis authoritie mandimentis and chargis, and in lyik wyis that thay wer havely hurt be the dayly mercat maid throu the hie streitt in cramis, and on the baksyde the toun in bachling of hammermenis werk pertening to thame of thair craft, in greit dishonour to the burgh, and inbraking of the auld gude rule and statutes of thair craft, and vpoun vther skathis that thay sustenit in defalt of reformatioun. We heirfoir, havand etc., till equitie and justice of remeid, considering weill thair supplicatioun and just petitioun according to the gud reule of the burgh, haf statute and ordanit, and be thir oure letteris statutis and ordanis, that na hammerman, maister, feit man, servand, nor vtharis, tak vpoun hand fra this tyme furth till exerce or vse ony ma craftis bot alanerly ane, and to live thairvpoun, sua that his vther brether and craftismen of the saidis craftis be not hurt throu his large exercitioun and exceding of boundis. Item. that thair sall [be] na oppin mercat vsit of ony of the saidis craftis, or werk pertening to thame of thair craft, vpoun the hie streittis, nor in crammis vpoun buirdes, nor bachlit nor schawn in handis, for to sell in na pairt foir nor baksyde within this burgh, bot alanerly on the mercat day. Item, that upoun ilk Settirday efternone tua or thre of the worthiest maisters and maist of knawledge of the saidis craftis quhilk sall haif powar with ane officiar with thame to pas serch and se all mennis work of the said craftis, gif it be sufficient in stuff and workmanschip gude worth and hable work to serve the Kingis liegis with and quhair it beis fundin faltiue to forbid

the samyn to be sauld vnder the pane of escheitt as oft as it happinis to be fundin faltiue. Item, that all vnfre hammermen baith buith-halderis and vtharis fra this tyme furth cum to the maisteris of the saidis craftis or he be maid maister, to be examinat gif he be worthy thairto, and than he to be maid freman gif he beis fundin sufficient, and do his dewty to the toun and craft and to the altar as vtharis dois, and set up buith, and gif he beis sufficient in his craft, and not of powar to mak his expenssis hastely vpoun his fredome, he sall bruk the priviledge of a stallanger for ane yeir and na langar, and all vtharis that ar vnfre, not examinit nor worthy to hald buiths, sall either be prentis to a maister for certan yeiris, or ellis, gif he be aigit, to be a feit man with a maister, and not to laubour his awn werk vnto the tyme that he be habill and worthie to be maister and do his dewtie thairfoir as said is. Item, it sall not be lauchfull to ony maister of the saidis crafts to ressett or resaif ane vthar mannis prentis as servand, nor gif him ony werk, sa lang as he is bunden to his maister at he cummis fra, and beis pavit of his dewtie and fee. Item, that na commoun cramaris in the toun vse to sell or tapp ony hammermenis werk, nor regrat it agane till vthar mennis vse, and that all thir craftismen abouewritten sall convene quhen thame lykis, and to commoun vpoun the breking of thir statutes aboue exprimit, and to certifie the provest and baillies thairof that justice and pwnitioun may be done thairvpoun guhen and how it requyris, and that every man brekar of thir forwrittin statutis pay for ilkane of thame, als aft as thay happin to be brokin, in his defalt pay viij s. to the reparatioun and habillimentis of thair altar, and specially that all men of the said craftis do and fulfil thair auld consuetude and vse to the vphald of devyne service at the said altar weikly and daly, and to the priest craft and altar as effeiris. And this till all quhom it efferis or may effer we mak knawin faythfully be thir our presentis, to the quhilkis in witnessing we haif gart hing our commoun seill of caus at Edinburgh, the secund day of May, the yeir of God a thousand four hundreth auchty and thre eiris.

## B.—Seal of Cause granted 12th April 1496

Till all and sundrie guham it efferis guhais knawlage thir present lettres sal to cum Androu Bertrem, provest of Edinburgh, George Edwardson, Johne of Levingtoune, Alexander Craufurd, James Aikman and Johne Bissat, balzeis of ye said burgh greting Ffor samekill as ve heidismen and maisteris of ve Hammyrmen craft, baith blaksmytis, goldsmythis, lorymeris, sadlaris, cutlaris, buklar makaris, armouraris, peudraris and all utheris within ye said burgh has humyly menyt and schawin baith to our souerane lord ve king and to us ye gret skaith, lak and iniurie done to yame and ye gret dampnage hurt and prejudice done to our souerane lordis realm and liegis in thir points yat efter folowis throu ye quhilk ye saidis craftismen ar heryit and put to poverte besekand our souerane lordis guid grace and us in his name of remed and reformacioun yrof, and to set sic statutes and wayis yrupon yat ye saidis dampnage lak and iniurie may be eschewit and ve said craft of hammyrmen equercit in tyme cuming to ye honour of our souerane lord and his realm and

Ill all and freder guham to offer opelino kness l ed and to A at ( feel die me Jung) Do tomes phopon . per Asp both to Month Monthern 1 bridgering of my fair staff to now falls to ender to show if the lendown houthfully be also or more and symbol fills of trans

by gubow breas land the profes Bot fit sound Indron borrow proving of & son and polyme before bestrand of me pund bringth of serving for form that as no har from and . I trather making as morning sport dranger and all taking that his on in fact brough byes ( let and Jung Horn to reme and me afrit Description Greet and privile done to go for an effection of by the first of great states of and from the following the states of the stat no fact of aforting and me hill walks hit about of more agreement Marke of me faith or of organing and more hade a rather had all may at Marke and the more described. Execute Employed to arrest to me faith in processing to be applicable to me faith in processing to me faith in the mann and to the Marke to me faith in the mann and to the Marke to me faith in the mann and to the faith the faith and the second than the faith and the second market and the second than the faith and the second market to the faith and the second market to th are forth and bitiet to prove and forther long for little and at first older alses to regererow of no comment Mines 1 ferting panfor Mon om a mile fand allows only by and seasty and one honorable of and Alagemen to resign at me feether above means to reffer you property and halves our falls from comparame to reffer from both and for the fall of Mos bythe at me among the first flow from all me for the fall of the form at me and for the fall of the fall only by and drawly and me





when beregam product of Eumbright Gives after citifori John of Worngtonia from toll do go by the flower and make or of to be morning of a breaks black foresty to in fish brough light lymouth mount and fly Mon bresh to an flower promise some for an flower lossy souther and least a trye power for the form for any formal formal formal formal for any formal in the south of of of help majored of ins from strafe and his so proffers o and falfill man all of and afficient to ne and ye field plot to he first, a sim plomyte, yet all guldam to effer ar man offer the mall must book and defore a right of ye fin to after of the surface of the surfac





to ye wele and proffit of ye saidis craftismen and all vtheris his liegis yat is to say. In ye first yat ye said craft is abusit and ye maisteris and hedismen y<sup>1</sup>of gretlie skaithit be ye daily mercat maid in cremyis and be vile personis throu ye hie streitt and on ye bak half of ye toune in bachlyng of ye hammyrmenis wark and yair craft in lak and dishonouring of our said burgh and in breking of ye guid reuel lovable in ald statutis maid diveris tymes y<sup>1</sup>upon of befor.

We heirfor understanding ye resonable supplicatione and just peticioune of ye saidis craftismen desyring to set remeid and do justice yrintill to ye honour of ye said burgh and qumone wele of ye said craftismen and yis hale realm hae, according to our souerane lordis writing and chargis to us yrupon, ye qumon proffit being always considerit statut devisit and ordainit and be yir our present hes statute divisit and ordainis yat in tyme cummying yar be na opyn merkat maid nor usit be quhatsomevir personis of ony wark pertenyng to ye said hammyrmen of yar craft in schewing yrof in handis upoun ye hie streit nor in cremys na on burdis nor uthir wayis within ye said burgh nor in yir buthis except alanarly ye merkat day.

Item yat na personis of hammyrmen craft set up buth to wyrk within ye said burgh quhil he be maid ane freman y<sup>r</sup>of, and be examynit be thrie of ye best maisteris of ye said craft gif he be sufficient wyrk and gude and sover wark fyne stuff and habil to serve our souerane lord, and his leigis and yen to be admittit to set up buth he payand y<sup>r</sup>for to ye uphald of divyne service to be done at Sanct Elois

altar and reparacioune of ye ornamentis yrof fourty schillings.

Item every craftisman yat takis ane prenteis to teche him ye said craft within ye said burgh sal pay for his entrie to ye uphald of ye said altar and ornamentis yrof twenty schillings.

Yat non of ye saidis craftismen take ony uthir feit man to wirk on ye said craft quhil his prenteschip be fulfillit and completit under ye paine of Twenty schillings.

Item and yat nane of ye said craftismen ressaue nor let wirk within his buth ony man without he be aithyr his prentess or feit servand sa yat ye maister of ye buth sal answer for his wark and fynness y<sup>r</sup>of.

Item yat nane of ye said craftismen, resset, tak, nor fee ane uthir mannis prentess nor servand, nor give him wark, without it be clerly understand, yat he be fre of all uthir mannis service.

Item upon ilk Settirday efternone yat twa or three of ye worthiest masteris and of ye maist knawlage of ye said craft chosin y'to be ye hail falouschip yai pass with y' officar and serch and se all mennis wark of ye said craft gif it be sufficient in stuff and warkmanschip guid and habil wark to serve our souerane lordis leigis with, and quhair it beis fundyn faltive to forbid ye samyn under ye pane of escheting y'of als aft as it beis fundyn faltive.

Item yat all ye craftismen abune writin sal convene tyme and place to be thocht expedient als oft as yai plese to common upon ye breking of yir statutis abune expremyt and to certify ye provest and balzeis yrof yat sal be for ye tyme yat reformacioun and punicioun may be done yrupon as efferis.

Item yat every man brekand of yir forwrityn statutis pay for ilk ane of yame als oft as yai happyn to be brokyn in his defalt Aucht schillings to be takin but fauour to ye reparacioun of ye said altar and ornamentis yof. And yat all men of ye said craft do and fulfill yr ald use and consuetude in all thingis to ye uphald of divyne syruce at ye said altar oulkly and daily and ane honorable chaplane yrof to yar craft as efferis. And gif ye masteris and hedismen of ye said craft dow nocht yar diligence to caus all vir statutis abune writin be observin and kepit and ye faltie yrof to be serchit and punyst, yat yai salbe correctit and punyst yrfor be ye provest and balzeis as salbe sene consonant to ressone. And yai to all quham it efferis or may effer we mak knawyn faithfully be vir our present lettres.

And in witnessing y<sup>r</sup>of we have at ye command of our souerane lord and desyr and request of ye saidis craftismen maid our common sele of cause to be hungyn to yir presentis.

At Edinburgh ye xij day of Aprile ye zeir of God a thousand four hundreth nynty and sex zeris.

## C.—Charter of Foundation of St Eloi's Altar in Holyrood Abbey 1535

To all and sundrie quhosover knolledge thir pres<sup>s</sup> shall come. We Rob<sup>t</sup> be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbey of Halycroce before Edin<sup>h</sup> granting 'n God everlasting witness w<sup>t</sup> various others at the day of the date of the making of yir pnt<sup>s</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This Charter is now, we believe, given for the first time, and is probably the earliest document relating to the Incorporation of the Hammermen of the Canongate now extant.

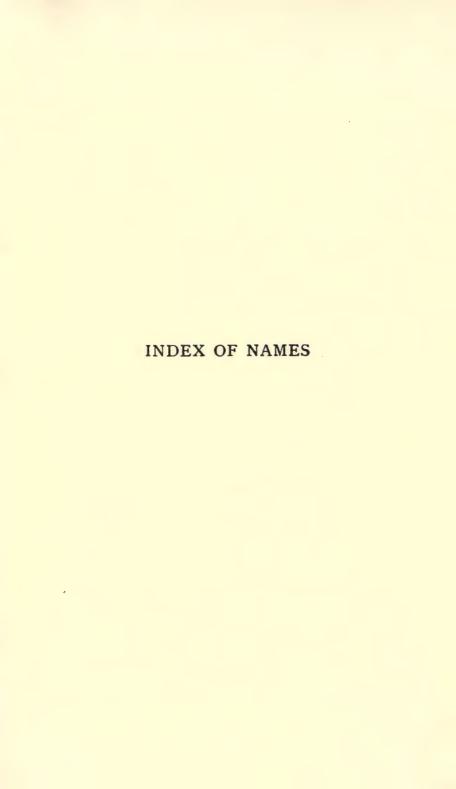
comperit before be command Joseph Harvie, Deakeen and Kirk master of the Hammermen within our benefice of the Canongait of our sd Abbey and with him certain masters of the Hammermen craft within the samen, and exponit to us that first for hallowing of God Almightie the owner of the realm the worship and profit of our sd King and the profit of all our sovereign lordis and other excellencies and for augmentation of Divine service at ane altar to be biggit within our sd abbay qr st Eloy their patroune willed shall stand and of serving ane sufficient craftsmen of their occupatioun has devysit & ordanit certain good statutis, articles, and rules to be observit and keepit amongst them in tyme coming with more that is containit in their deed of gift made and given them be our baillres and committee of or sd burgh under the common seall vrof theirupon and be this instrument viz that the hammermen dwell and within our royaltie in the town of Leith upon the north syde of the back of the same in St Leonards gate and besydis our chappell of St Ninnane of their own free willis are content to be in brotherhood and fellowship with the sd Deaken & mrs of the sd hammermen craft within or sd burgh and to pay their dues with them & uphalding of divine service and to the sd altar to be bigit such lyke as they shall do. Theirfore were given and granted and be thir pnts, for we and our successors freelie gives and grants full freedom and licence to the sd Deaken & to the sd Masers of the sd hammermen craft and their successors qulk for the tyme shall be, to receive and uptake from all manner of persons of hammermen inhabitantis yrupon our said toune of Leith St Leonards gate and all others of inhabitants  $y^r$  in the barony of Brutoune siklyke professions and vocations shall be conveenit, in their  $s^d$  letter made  $y^r$ upon but only—or impediment, and if new laws be contained and charges made our baillies officers & puts of our  $s^d$  barony of Broutoune shall pay and discharge all duties in all tyme coming Providing always that the said collectors of our  $s^d$  abbay, as principall funders of them, and the money to be allowit be the  $s^d$  Deaken and  $M^{rs}$  of the craft be bairit upon the restitution and uphalding of the  $s^d$  altar chappellanes and divine service to be done  $y^r$  at our serand or will.

In witness of the quilk forgoing pnts our subn (viz.) our hands & our seall to the signing at or sd Abbay the fifteen day of august the yeir of god one thousand five hundred and thirty five years before thir witnesses George Steill. Maister Andrew Childer, Gierge Mayne, James Bell, Sir Constantine à Hannay and Alex McNeill sic Subt

R. ABBAT ST CRUCIS 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Robert Cairneross, who signed this deed, was the last of the Abbots of Holyrood.





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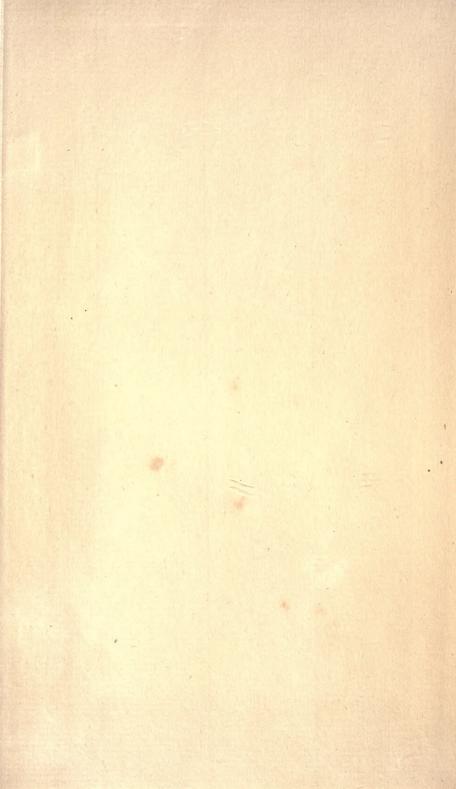
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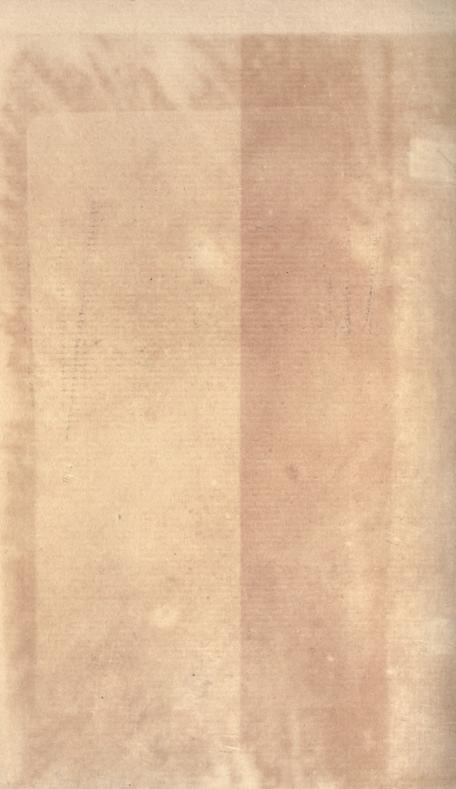
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